

## STOKHOD DEFENCES CLEARED BY TSAR'S VICTORIOUS TROOPS

Impetuous Charge Scatters  
Austro-German Forces;  
2,000 Prisoners

## MENACE RAILWAY

Brody Gains Bring Russians  
Within 14 Miles of Tarnopol-Lemberg Line

## AUSTRIANS RETIRE

Fall Back On Zlotchoff;  
Effort in Carpathians To  
Influence Rumania

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 7.—An official communique issued this evening reports:—The Russians, by an impetuous attack, drove the Austro-Germans out of their trenches in the region of the Stokhod, capturing 2,000 officers and men. Violent fighting is proceeding. Numerous Austrian and German wounded are coming in.

The Russian successes southward of Brody bring them within fourteen miles of the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway, in consequence of which the Austrians are reported to have begun to fall back from Tarnopol in the direction of Zlotchoff. According to prisoners, three divisions of German reinforcements have been sent to Zlotchoff and Pomerany, further south. The enemy's activity northwards of the Carpathians is regarded as being chiefly for political purposes, to influence Rumania.

Peking, August 5.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated August 4, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: On the River Stokhod, in the region of the village of Liubeshov, our troops, having crossed to the left bank, occupied a series of heights and consolidated themselves on them.

On the River Stokhod, left affluent of the Stokhod, our troops reached the river, fighting and a most fierce engagement ensued for the possession of the village of Rudka-Mirinskaya, which culminated in a bayonet fight in the streets. The village changed hands several times, but remained finally in our possession.

All the enemy's attempts to dislodge us from this village were fruitless. The enemy were hurled beyond the River Stokhod and we captured 600 Germans and several machine-guns.

In the region of Korytnitsa, the enemy's offensive was repulsed by our fire. The usual reciprocal firing is proceeding on the remaining front. The Turkish front: Nothing essential has occurred.

## SAYS GEN. FENG RESIGNED

According to the China Times, General Feng Kuo-chang of Nanking has tendered his resignation to the Peking government. His reason for doing this is not clearly understood. But it is reported that General Chang Haun has proposed that all the Northern generals shall form a society to protect their own interest so as to avoid any change in the near future towards lessening their military power. Gen. Feng is said to oppose the plan.

## MARTIAL LAW AGAIN

Martial law has again been declared in Nantao. The police announced that "it is reported that some robbers attempted to attack the 4th police station in Siccawell Road and wounded one of the police. In view of the present trouble at Hankow and in order to protect the property and life of the people, the authorities deem it necessary to declare martial law."

## The Weather

Intense heat and local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92.0 and the minimum 76.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.5 and 75.2.

## U.S. and Japanese Warships Are Hit By Shots During The Attacks Upon Canton

People Killed and Wounded in Shameen; Foreign  
Hospitals Remedy Lack of Aid for Casualty Cases

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 8.—The China Mail states that, within a mile of Shameen, the battle at Shekweitong raged with much fierceness all night on Saturday and early Sunday morning. Heavy cannonades and the explosions of machine-guns and rifles helped to make the night hideous. The American gun-boat Helena and a Japanese war-ship, which are moored in mid-stream, were hit many times by rifle shots.

The Hongkong Telegraph says that Shameen had more than its share of ill-directed bullets. A coolie employed by the Masonic Club was wounded on Friday night. Many buildings on Shameen show bullet-marks. The lamp of the Shameen Rock-buoy has been damaged by a stray shot.

On the night of the 5th, a village near Shekweitong railway-station was ablaze. Dr. Reynolds has attended a wounded Chinese on Shameen.

The Harbor Master at Canton notifies that a Chinese gun-boat lies sunk in the fairway at Taishek Barrier and vessels should navigate the vicinity with caution. As soon as possible, steps will be taken to have the wreck removed.

Foreigners Tend Wounded

The special correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press writes that General Lung's arrangements for the care of the wounded were so wholly inadequate that the various Christian hospitals in Canton came forward to assist in a very noble and praiseworthy manner, the British, American and French combining to relieve the sufferings of the wounded men brought in from the firing line by junks, chairs and on the shoulders of their comrades. The wounded men were very stoical and patient.

All the wards of the American hospital are full of wounded, some of whom, though mortally wounded, smiled at the sight of a European face, believing that the Europeans had new ideas and new medicine by means of which they could save them from the grave. It was pitiful to see their changed expressions when the visitor left the wards without ministering to their needs.

In the absence of the European staff, who were resting after a strenuous

morning's work following on a night of fighting, Dr. Jou Hok-sing conducted the representative of the Daily Press through the wards. Dr. Jou Hok-sing stated that the medical men had been working practically night and day since the big fighting commenced at Shekweitong.

They had many severe cases to deal with, some of which were quite remarkable. The men had been wounded in various ways. Some wounds were quite slight, others horrible and revolting. Many of Lung's soldiers have been torn and maimed in the most terrible fashion.

American Hospital's Work

The wards of the American hospital have been divided off into slight, serious, very serious and practically fatal cases. In the first named, the patients have sustained wounds in the legs and arms, or slight body wounds and many of them were sitting up and joking with each other.

The serious ward contains principally men who have been wounded in the body, or who have had legs or arms fractured, some with smashed jaws and others through whose abdomens pointed-nosed bullets have passed and gone out at the back.

In the ward containing the very serious cases, about eighty per cent of the patients succumb every day. One badly maimed soldier had seven severe wounds, having been close to a shell when it exploded. His legs were practically shattered, an arm broken in two places, much flesh torn off, two frightful wounds in his face and his body lacerated.

Several men have received such severe bullet wounds in the jaw that portions had to be removed. A few have lost legs or arms. One left this ward with relief and also a feeling of anger that such sufferings could be caused by the aspirations of an upstart.

Several children have also been wounded, some of them fatally. These were shot when passing through the area across which the contending factions have been firing.

4,000 Casualties at Canton

Special Correspondent of The China Press  
Canton, August 2.—Fighting south-west of Canton City is still in progress. (Continued on Page 2)

## Matter of Pay for New Japanese Police Is Up

Officer From Local Force Will  
Confer with Tokio Heads  
About It

The Municipal Council having sanctioned the employment of thirty Japanese police constables in the Settlement force, an officer of the local force will go to Japan shortly and talk the whole matter over with the heads of the Tokio force. At these conferences the terms of engagement will be decided—pay, status, officers, duties and so forth. Whatever else is decided, the selected men will all be trained policemen, so that, although they may be strangers to China, they will, anyway, not have to serve an apprenticeship in police work.

Furthermore, as they are bound to be offered higher pay than they receive in their own country, it may be assumed that the Settlement force will be strengthened by some of the best men Japan has.

The matter of pay appears a very ticklish one to settle and a representative of THE CHINA PRESS was informed yesterday that it cannot be finally arranged until it has been talked over in Japan. The Japanese will be experienced men and they will expect good pay, but on the other hand, they can hardly be allowed the wages of the European officers here—even the standard in force before the recent agitation. The European pay here is regulated somewhat by the pay in London and the Japanese pay will be based to a similar degree on the pay of Japanese in Japan.

## FEWER PEDESTRIANS HERE, FIGURES SHOW

Census Traffic For Shanghai  
Proves More Persons  
Ride Than Walk

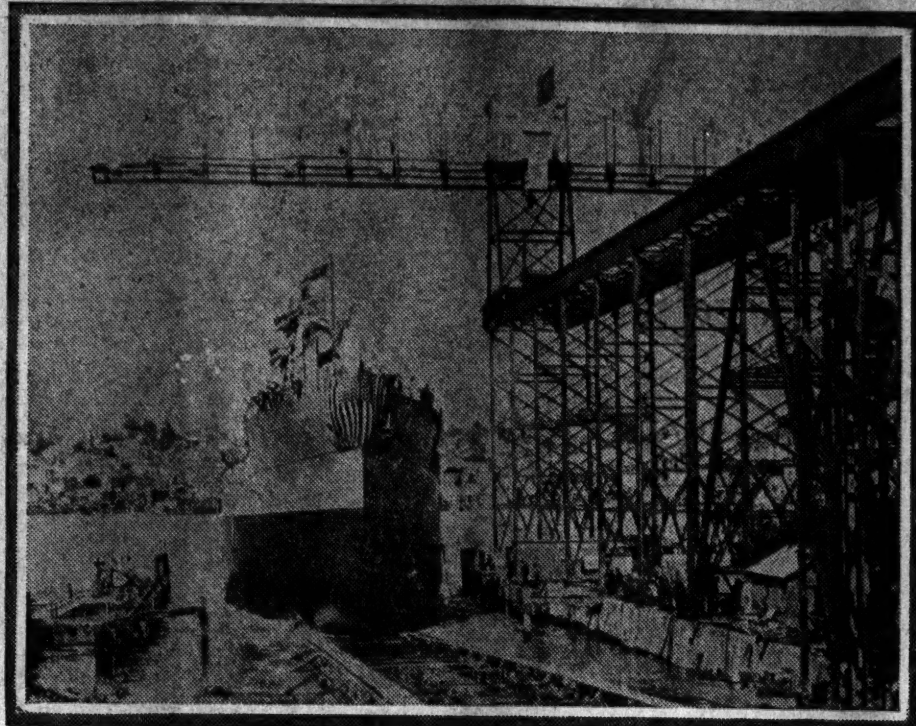
There is less pedestrian travel, per capita, in Shanghai than in the average Continental or American city, according to figures compiled and received by Mr. Thomas Sammons, U.S. Consul-General. The Shanghai traffic census was prepared as a part of a traffic census being compiled by Henry D. Buell in Rochester, New York and shows that at least as many persons passed Nanking and Kiangso Roads in vehicles as walked either way past the congested point.

When Mr. Sammons sent on the Shanghai figures he asked for figures showing the traffic census received from other cities. The following specimen figures were received:

New York (Park Row and Franklin street), from 8.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., 236,200 pedestrians and 6,700 vehicles.  
Portland, Oregon, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., 117,044 pedestrians.  
Buffalo, New York, 6.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., 76,680 pedestrians and 3,323 vehicles.  
Berlin, 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., 122,800 pedestrians and 16,244 vehicles.  
Philadelphia, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 86,033 pedestrians.  
Boston, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., 109,250 pedestrians.

The figures for Shanghai from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. follow: Carriages, 1,754; motorcars, 1,610; rickshaws, 20,441; tramcars, 640; wheelbarrows, 1,785; hand-carts, 341; pedestrians, 35,588. The intersection of Nanking and Kiangso Roads was selected as the most congested traffic corner in Shanghai.

## Giant Oil Tanker Added to American Navy



With the advent of oil burning engines on battleships in the United States Navy, the old colliers are being supplanted by oil tankers. One of the largest naval oil tankers was recently launched at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Cal. The picture shows the Cuyama, the new tanker, sliding down the ways.

## MURRAY CLEARS TURKS FROM KATIA DISTRICT

Invaders Suffer Very Heavy  
Losses; Are Chased For  
Eighteen Miles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports with reference to the fighting in the Katia district, east of Port Said: Our fire was very effective and the Turkish losses in killed and wounded appear to be very heavy.

Our pursuit continued for 18 miles. The Turks are now well clear of the Katia-um-Aisha Basin. We have captured 45 officers and 3,100 unwounded men.

Cairo, August 7.—The Egyptians are most elated at the rout of the Turks. Hundreds of prisoners, in a very dirty and disreputable condition, have been brought in. They were suffering from thirst more than was expected. They include some German officers.

## Two-Thirds of German Army on West Front

Joffre, However, Says They Are  
Using Last Reserves; Victory  
for Allies Certain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 7.—Generalissimo Joffre, in an interview, stated: "Our enemies are showing signs of weakening and are using up their last reserves. Victory for the Allies is now certain."

He mentioned that there is still two-thirds of the German army on the western front.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 9.  
Per R.V.E. s.s. Poltava.....Aug. 11.  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11.  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 12.  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12.  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11.  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12.  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 13.  
For Europe, via Sues:—  
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 20.  
Per M.M. s.s. Athos....Aug. 25.  
Mails to Arrive:—  
The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 12, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The French mail of July 9 is due at Hongkong on August 10, and here on August 14. Left Singapore on August 3, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behe.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Port Said on July 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

## Urges Japan To Buy Dutch East Indies

TOKIO, July 28.—The Yamato, in the first series of articles on the purchase of Dutch East Indies by Japan, says:

"Although statesmen should refrain from creating an unnecessary sensation by starting new things, yet if they plan something which is calculated to promote the welfare of the Empire the nation will welcome the endeavor. In this sense, we advise the Okuma Ministry to purchase the Dutch East Indies.

"We fought against the Germans in Tsingtau, because we wanted to remove the base of the German operations in the Orient. Not only in China, but at any point in the Orient we should try to prevent Germany from finding a foothold. China, at the time of the Sino-Japanese negotiations last year, agreed not to cede any of her coast regions to foreign nations, so we may rest assured as to that for the time being, but we are entertaining anxiety about the Dutch East Indies.

"Holland is a small country in Europe. Her power cannot compare with that of Germany. Prince Henry, consort of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, was a member of the ruling family of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, so that Germany's influence is strong in Holland. At present she is a neutral in the war. But there is a possibility that she may become a part of the German Confederation. Should Holland become a part of Germany, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, and other Dutch East Indies islands will become German possessions. Germany will find a new field of 736,400 square miles with about 33,000,000 population as her base of operations in the Orient. This is the reason why we advocate purchase of the islands by Japan at this time."

The editor then quotes the example of America purchasing the Danish West Indies, citing historical incidents connected with the plan, and says that the Okuma Ministry should take a lesson from America.

## Judge Gary To Arrive In Shanghai Saturday

U. S. Steel Head To Stay Three  
Days Here On Way  
Home

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, with Mrs. Gary, will arrive in Shanghai Saturday from Hongkong and will remain here until Tuesday. According to a cablegram received yesterday by Mr. Thomas Sammons, the U. S. Consul-General, Judge Gary will be unable to attend any public functions, tentative plans for which had been discussed for some time.

Judge and Mrs. Gary will go to Peking from Shanghai. They will then return to New York after spending two weeks in Japan.

## ENVER PASHA BLAMED FOR REVOLT OF ARABS

Ulema and Sheikh-ul-Islam Support  
Grand Sherief as Fit  
To Become Caliph

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople states that the Ulema and Sheikh-ul-Islam attribute the Arabs' revolt to Enver Pasha's pro-German policy and its tendencies against Islam. They sympathize with the Grand Sherief of Mecca and hope he will proclaim himself Caliph and obtain the recognition of Islam.

## Peking-Hankow Line's Guards Didn't Mutiny

Management of Railway De-  
clares They Helped Repel  
Hankow Attackers

We have received the following telegram from the head office of the Peking-Hankow Railway, regarding the recent disturbance at Hankow:

"Referring to a translation from the Chese-Sin-pao which appeared in your paper, saying that the railway policemen mutinied and were the instigators of the looting and incendiaryism which occurred in Hankow these last few days, we regret to see that you have published such a translation without ascertaining that the facts mentioned are absolutely false and untrue. Otherwise, you would have found out that, during the night of July 30, when the mob which hid itself in the Chinese quarters rose to put everything to fire and sword, the railway police were mustered to defend our Ta Tchemen station, which was attacked several times and from where the brigands were completely repulsed.

"We should be most obliged to you to have the present telegram inserted in your paper for the accuracy of your readers' information."

As to the above, all that it seems necessary to say is that our report stated "that telegrams to local Chinese business firms reported that the rising was started by the railway guards." To this, there were added other reports that it was an affair of the Kuomintang; that it had nothing at all to do with politics; that it was a robber outbreak and two or three more explanations.

With so many different versions, it seemed safer to give the lot, which was done, without the outrage being definitely charged to any particular body.

The telegram from our own correspondent at Hankow, which was published, ascribed the outbreak to the Kuomintang and said that the rioters were coolies influenced by this body.

## GERMAN TRENCHES AT HEM WOOD ARE RUSHED BY FRENCH

Capture More Houses In  
Fleury and Progress  
Round Thiaumont

## REPULSE TEUTONS

Thrown Back to Positions  
By Gunfire; Vaux Wood  
Attack Fails

## BRITISH ARE FIRM

Face Many Determined As-  
saults, But Retain All  
New Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 7.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There was violent artillery fighting in the region of Chaumes.

German attackers at Thiaumont Work were thrown back to their own trenches by our curtain-fire. An enemy attack at Vaux Wood completely failed.

Three German aeroplanes were felled in the region of the Somme and three others forced to land in their own lines. Our air-squadrons bombarded Metz-Sablons and Thionville railway-stations, the factories at Rombach and the bivouacs at Etain.

The communique this evening reported: This afternoon, the French brilliantly carried a line of German trenches near Hem Wood, east of Monson Farm, capturing 120 prisoners and a dozen machine-guns. The French made further progress south of Thiaumont, capturing some machine-guns. Numerous dead were found in the German trenches.

The French carried more houses in the western part of Fleury.

London, August 7.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the situation is unchanged. We retain the ground won yesterday. A hostile bombardment between the Ancre and the Somme against our front line and back areas continues.

We repulsed small counter-attacks east of Pozieres. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches east of Neuville St. Vaast, yesterday evening. The enemy attempted to raid ours, south-east of Bois Grenier, but were driven back with loss.

Later:—North and north-east of Pozieres, two enemy attacks, made after a heavy bombardment, were repulsed.

North and north-east of Pozieres, after a heavy bombardment, the enemy delivered determined attacks on our new lines at 4 o'clock this morning. They entered our trenches at some places, but were driven out, with many casualties.

Two strong attacks at nine in the morning were likewise repulsed. A further feeble attack was repulsed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. More prisoners were captured.

There were minor encounters elsewhere, in which our bombers were successful.

## BRITISH TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 7.—The exports from the British Isles for the month of July show an increase of £11,601,546 and imports an increase of £1,048,604, as compared with the same month last year.

## Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. March, "Manhattan".....Souza
2. Overture, "The Italians in Algeria".....Rossini
3. Waltz, "Dreaming".....Joyce
4. Selection, "The Gondoliers".....Sullivan
5. Song, "Love's Old Sweet Song".....Molloy
6. Nomin, "Bellini".....Selection  
A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-charge.



## NO 'KUOMINTANG' NOW LEFT, SAYS C. T. WANG

Those Using Name For Acts Of Lawlessness Are Only Criminals, He Asserts

### GIVES INTERVIEW IN PEKING

Deputy Speaker of Senate insists Now Is Time For Leaders To Get Together

The Peking Gazette has secured a lengthy and frank interview with Mr. C. T. Wang, deputy speaker of the Senate, concerning the Kuomintang. According to Mr. Wang there is no longer any such organization in existence, and that those who are performing lawless deeds in various sections of China under the name of the Kuomintang are irresponsible persons and should be severely dealt with by the government.

He was, he said, not a little irritated by the constant reference made to the men of what he called Mingtang or Citizens "Party" as members of the Kuomintang. He emphasized the fact that there is no longer any Kuomintang in existence. When it was pointed out to him that certain people, especially those creating disturbances in many parts of China, do style themselves Kuomintang, Wang positively asserted that they were irresponsible persons and not genuine members of what is generally known as the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang, that is, those who once belonged to the Kuomintang, now stands for peace and order. Any attempt to create disturbances is contrary to the policy and wishes of the leaders such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen or Mr. Tang Shao-yi.

Mr. Wang was then asked his opinion respecting the disturbances at Hankow. In his view the marauders there are robbers pure and simple and they should be severely dealt with by the Government. As regards the situation in Hunan, Mr. Wang seemed to believe that there was little likelihood of further trouble. When asked what he thought of the many demands made for the appointment of General Hwang Hsing, Tschun of Hunan, he replied that it was not unlikely that men specially attached to the General—whose appointment would mean so much to them—have made such demands or requests. The whole question is one of livelihood. When this problem is solved, there will be no more trouble of this kind.

Mr. Wang's attention was called to the extraordinary situation in Kwangtung. He had nothing to say to the remark that the activities of Tsien Chun-huan and Li Lih-chun in Kwangtung constituted a plain violation of the law of the land and disobedience of the order of the Central Government; but he assured our representative that the question could have been settled long ago if the Government had accepted the advice of the Shanghai leaders.

Quest. What do you think is the cause of all the trouble in Kwangtung?

Reply. Practically the whole of Kwangtung say Lung Chi-kuang must leave Kwangtung at once.

Quest. But the Central Government has already appointed General Lu Yung-ting to replace him and Lung himself is willing to leave.

Reply. This is true; but the wish of the people is that he must leave at once. It would have taken General Lu Yung-ting two months to get into Kwangtung with his troops. He was

## Mexican Troops On the March Near Chihuahua



MEXICAN TROOPS ON RAILWAY NEAR CHIHUAHUA.

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A recent picture of a movement of Carranza troops, showing the soldiers of the Mexican chief marching along the Mexican Northern railway near Chihuahua. Some of these soldiers may have been in the engagement between American cavalrymen and Carranzistas at Carrizal.

then not very far from Changsha when the mandate was issued.

Quest. What do you think the Government should have done under the circumstances?

Reply. As we told the Government some one else should have been appointed to act as Tschun pending the arrival of Lu Yung-ting.

Quest. But you must agree that men like Tsien Chun-huan and Li Lih-chun, who have deliberately disobeyed the orders of the Central Government, should not be further encouraged by appointing one of them acting Tschun.

Reply. It is not necessary to appoint either Tsien Chun-huan or Li Lih-chun acting Tschun.

Quest. Is it not a fact that many suggestions have been made to the Central Government that either Tsien Chun-huan or Li Lih-chun would be the only acceptable man to the opposition so far as the question of Kwangtung was concerned?

Reply. This is not correct. So far as I know none of us has made such a demand or hinted the same. Any other person beside Lung Chi-kuang would be acceptable for the post of acting Tschun. Take for instance Mu Ching-yu.

Quest. You mean to say that fighting will stop at once if any one but Lung Chi-kuang be appointed acting Tschun?

Reply. Precisely.

Parliament Must Get To Work.

The discussion then turned to the question of Parliament. Asked if Parliament would be able to secure a quorum and so get to work at once, Mr. Wang said that the number of members already arrived in Peking is sufficient for this purpose. To the question whether there was any question which might raise a barrier between different factions, Mr. Wang expressed the opinion that there would be no difference of opinion so far as the welfare of the country was concerned and that was the only thing Parliament was going to discuss. He emphasized the importance of getting to work without delay and said that it was time for all to put their heads together. Our representative then asked him what he proposed to do if any members should adopt an obstructionist policy by staying away from the house and thus paralyzing business. He replied in a firm voice that he would certainly appeal to the country if such a thing should happen at all. He thought it would be an effective remedy if the names of the members who purposely stayed away were published in the newspapers day by day. Such persons, said Mr. Wang, should be replaced by persons with a better sense of duty. Other remarks by Mr. Wang during the later course of the conversation might be interpreted here. He said: there was no harm in the members having differences of opinion. They might argue and struggle as hard as they wished in the House. "They may pull each other's hair if they like," said Mr.

Wang with a smile, "but they must acknowledge defeat and accept the decision against them if they be outvoted. We shall then have done something instead of wasting time."

Denied Kuomintang Instigation.

Again denying that he or any of his colleagues were still Kuomintang men, Mr. Wang absolutely denied the allegation that they have been responsible for instigating opposition to the present Government. He said it was the wish of his colleagues to assist the President. It was with this in view that he and his colleagues, including Tsien Chun-huan, urged and pressed Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Sun Hung-yi and others to come up to Peking without delay. In this, he remarked, Dr. Sun was especially emphatic. Incidentally he mentioned that from what he had heard from Tsien Chun-huan, the latter has no intention at all to linger at his post. He wished to return and to do so as soon as possible. He urged that Mr. Tong Shao-yi and others should come to Peking at once so that he might hand over his troops to the proper authority.

Discussing the question of selecting men for official posts, Mr. Wang held that it should be the aim of the Government to place only men of recognized ability and training in responsible posts. He was emphatic that the old corrupt officials must go—and for ever. He did not believe that they were capable of doing anything honest or substantial, owing to the peculiarities of their past, which were often erroneously described as experience. Whatever experience they possessed, continued Mr. Wang, consisted in the art of reading the wishes of the superior or powerful leaders and the art of "dragging." Men of special training must be employed, but an honest novice is better than a dishonest expert. The old officials were, however, no experts.

Mr. Wang further expressed the view that as soon as the Government was manned by men of modern mind and training instead of old, worn-out drudges of the mandarin type, the country would progress. Here Mr. Wang repudiated the report that men like Mr. Yin Ju-li, recently appointed Vice-Minister of Finance, actually sought office themselves. He especially praised Mr. Yin, saying that he was a graduate from Japan in economics and had written several books on the subject. What he lacked, said Mr. Wang, was practical experience, and this could be gained in a year or so.

Respecting the question of reconstruction, Mr. Wang just touched on the same. He agreed that this important subject should be the topic of another conversation. He therefore confined himself to saying that, before reconstruction could be possible, the country must be united in heart and soul. Differences of opinion, said he, must be sacrificed for the interests of the country. There should be no party—no opposition—no controversy. The one great hindrance to real business during the Yuan regime was mutual suspicion. Rumors were so powerful that no one believed what Yuan said he would do; but tales about what he secretly proposed to do were readily accepted. Consequently, it became impossible for Parliament and Yuan to work harmoniously together. It would be their duty to

avoid this hereafter. We must trust one another, he added, by removing all misunderstanding not only between Parliament and the Government but also between Parliament and the general public. He therefore urged that newspapers should support Parliament by giving the views of all parties and a hearing to all.

## U.S. and Japanese Warships Are Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

progress when this is being written, the Canton terminal of the Canton-Samshui Railroad, Shekweitong, being the point of struggle. So far some 1,500 wounded are being treated in the city hospitals, and it has been estimated that the casualties among the opposing forces and non-combatants, up to this date, must be at least 4,000. It is said that the present battle is greater than any fought here in the Taiping Rebellion. Lung's men have the advantage of numbers, modern arms and plenty of ammunition, together with easy means of reinforcement; but they lack able officers and military organization.

The battle was begun early in the morning of July 20, when scouts of the republican troops at Shupin and those of Lung met near the Three-Eyed Bridge. Since then, the headquarters of the Lung troops at Five Eyed Bridge and Shekweitong have been taken and retaken several times, and the lives lost have been many, as the warships assisting Lung in the attack have several times overcome their own men because of misdirection of fire. So

far several warships belonging to Lung have been damaged, but only one seriously; and it is being repaired for further service.

Stray bullets have killed and wounded quite a number of Canton inhabitants, and homes at Wongah, north of the Pearl River and opposite Shekweitong, have been deserted by their occupants. The exodus to

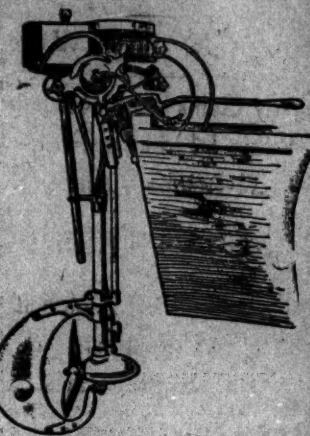
Hongkong continues, but the sufferings of these refugees are as nothing when compared with those whose towns have been made a war zone and whose homes have been destroyed. The heat these days is great and many children and aged persons near the scene of battle have been stricken down by it. Relief from the more fortunate places is impossible because of the suspension of river and railroad traffic since July 22.

## NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

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May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



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Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

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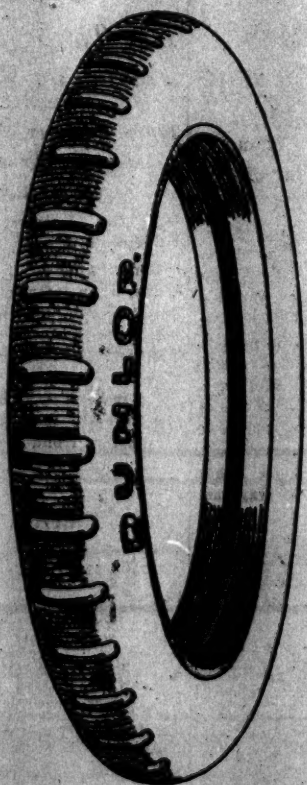
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## Subsea Perils Bring Joy To Skipper of the Deutschland; Wine, Music Under Waves

Captain Koenig and His Crew Sipped Champagne And Heard 'Peer Gynt' While Foes' Warcraft Churned Water Above Them

Baltimore, July 10.—Only the flashing lights that played in his clear blue eyes and the laughter that bubbled from his ordinarily stern-set gave a hint of Captain Paul Koenig's tremendous feeling over the exploit of the submarine Deutschland, which he commanded, as he told today to a reporter for The New York Times the story of the submarine's remarkable voyage.

Discussing Shakespeare with facility as great as that with which he explained the workings of his deep-sea microphone, speaking in excellent, carefully chosen English, and gesturing hardly at all, Captain Koenig loomed large as the typical modern ocean adventurer, and he was modest about it all. He had a few words of praise for his crew and none for himself. When he spoke of his command his eyes sparkled; when he talked of "just dropping down when we saw a destroyer" his voice was calm, his manner unruffled.

Just once did he display emotion. That was when this question was suddenly shot at him:

"Suppose on your way back, just as you left the Virginia capes, you saw a destroyer bearing mercilessly

down upon you. Suppose there wasn't time to dodge, wasn't time to submerge, what would you do? Would you surrender?"

The undersea skipper's face went a sudden red that looked queer under his thick weather tan, his hands clenched, his eyes flashed, then slowly came the answer:

"Would I surrender? I—I couldn't tell about that. I can't talk about that—positively I can't. I don't know—surrender? I think the moment would bring the decision. Yes, that moment would carry its own decision."

That was the spoken reply, but in every bit of the man could be read the real answer—Captain Paul Koenig has no intention that the Deutschland shall ever fall into enemy hands.

"Six, ten, a dozen—twenty cruisers outside will not stop us," he exclaimed. "We will go back; we will go back easy. And we will come again and others will come, and trade will go back and forth, and the British blockade—that will be a thing to laugh at."

Visited New York in 1913

Koenig is no stranger to America. Forty-nine years old, he was born

in the Thuringen forest, is a citizen now of Bremen, and has followed the sea practically all his life. He has never been in the German Navy, though, like all sea-faring Teutons, he became automatically a member of the German naval reserve.

He has been a Captain more than twenty years, during which time he has commanded the Schleswig in the Mediterranean service, the Neckar and the Rhein of the North German Lloyd, plying between German ports and Baltimore, and the Princess Irene, voyaging between Germany and New York. He visited New York last in command of the Princess Irene in 1913.

Following is Captain Koenig's official statement which, it is said, was prepared in Bremen before the Deutschland started, so confident were those concerned in the enterprise that she would reach her destination:

"The submarine Deutschland, which I have the honor to command, is the first of several submarines built to the order of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei G. M. B. H., Bremen, she will be followed by the Bremen shortly.

"The idea of the building of this submarine emanated from Alfred Lohmann, then President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce. He brought his idea in the Fall of last year confidentially before a small circle of friends, and the idea was taken up at once. A company was formed under the name of 'Deutsche Ozean Rhederei G. M. B. H., and the Germaniawerft, Kiel, was entrusted with the building of the submarines.

"The Board of Directors is composed Alfred Lohmann, President of the board; Philipp Heinke, General Manager of the Nord Lloyd, and Kommerzienrat P. M. Herrmann, Manager of the Deutsche Bank.

Carl Stapelfelt, Manager of the Nord Lloyd, has taken over the management of the company.

"We have brought a most valuable cargo of dyestuffs to our American friends, dyestuffs which have been so much needed for months in America and which the ruler of the seas has not allowed the great American Republic to import. While England will not allow anybody the same right on the ocean because she rules the waves, we have by means of the submarine commenced to break this rule.

"Great Britain cannot, however, hinder boats such as ours to go and come as we please. Our trip passing Dover across the ocean was an uneventful one. When danger approached we went below the surface, and here we are, safely in an American port, ready to return in due course.

Tells of Germans' Confidence

"I am not in a position to give you full details regarding our trip across the ocean, in view of our enemies. Our boat has a displacement of about 2,000 tons and a speed of more than fourteen knots. Needless to say that we are quite unarmed and only a peaceful merchantman.

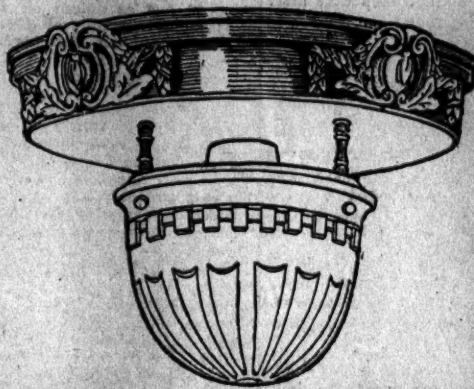
"Regarding things in Germany, I may mention that everybody is convinced of the full final victory of the German arms and those of our allies. All facts of the last twenty-two months go to prove that there is no doubt of this. All Poland and Kurland, a country of the size of two-thirds of Germany, are since twelve months under peaceful rule, and the entire country has been put under the plow and thousands of acres will be serving for the next winter's supply of good stuffs.

(Continued on Page 4)

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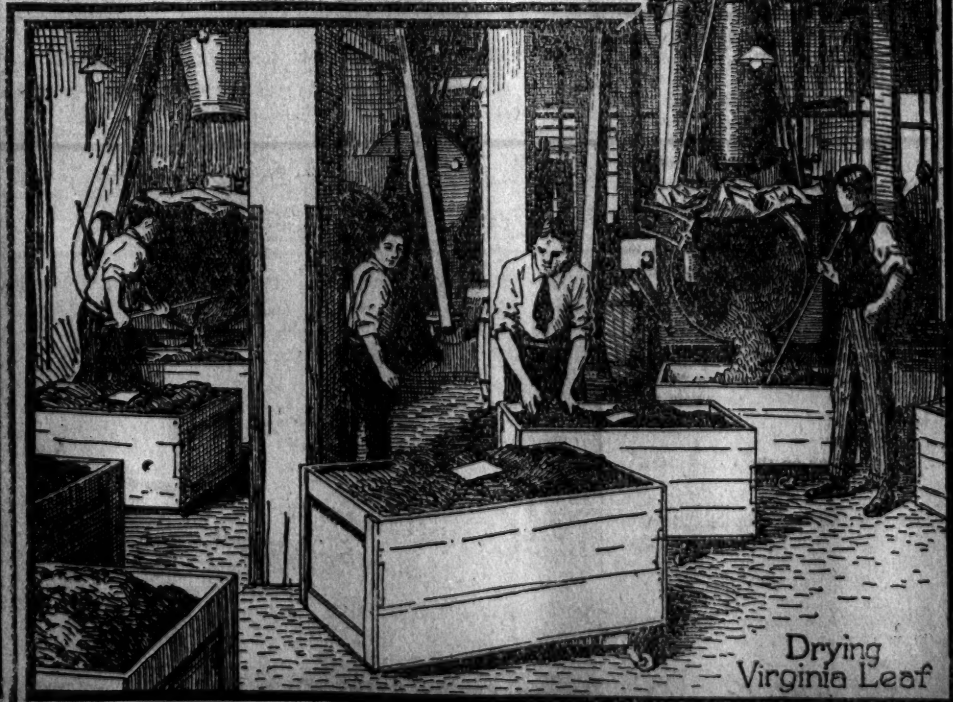
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## NO 'KUOMINTANG' NOW LEFT, SAYS C. T. WANG

Those Using Name For Acts Of Lawlessness Are Only Criminals, He Asserts

GIVES INTERVIEW IN PEKING

Deputy Speaker of Senate Insists Now Is Time For Leaders To Get Together

The Peking Gazette has secured a lengthy and frank interview with Mr. C. T. Wang, deputy speaker of the Senate, concerning the Kuomintang. According to Mr. Wang there is no longer any such organization in existence, and that those who are performing lawless deeds in various sections of China under the name of the Kuomintang are irresponsible persons and should be severely dealt with by the government.

He was, he said, not a little irritated by the constant reference made to the men of what he called Ming or Citizens "Party" as members of the Kuomintang. He emphasized the fact that there is no longer any Kuomintang in existence. When it was pointed out to him that certain people, especially those creating disturbances in many parts of China, do style themselves Kuomintang, Wang positively asserted that they were irresponsible persons and not genuine members of what is generally known as the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang, that is, those who once belonged to the Kuomintang, now stands for peace and order. Any attempt to create disturbances is contrary to the policy and wishes of the leaders such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen or Mr. Tang Shao-yi.

Mr. Wang was then asked his opinion respecting the disturbances at Hankow. In his view the marauders there are robbers pure and simple and they should be severely dealt with by the Government. As regards the situation in Hunan, Mr. Wang seemed to believe that there was little likelihood of further trouble. When asked what he thought of the many demands made for the appointment of General Hwang Hsing, Tschun of Hunan, he replied that it was not unlikely that men specially attached to the General—whose appointment would mean so much to them—have made such demands or requests. The whole question is one of livelihood. When this problem is solved, there will be no more trouble of this kind.

Mr. Wang's attention was called to the extraordinary situation in Kwangtung. He had nothing to say to the remark that the activities of Tsen Chun-huan and Li Lieh-chun in Kwangtung constituted a plain violation of the law of the land and disobedience of the order of the Central Government; but he assured our representative that the question could have been settled long ago if the Government had accepted the advice of the Shanghai leaders.

Quest. What do you think is the cause of all the trouble in Kwangtung?

Reply. Practically the whole of Kwangtung—say Lung Chi-kuang must leave Kwangtung at once.

Quest. But the Central Government has already appointed General Lu Yung-ting to replace him and Lung himself is willing to leave.

Reply. This is true; but the wish of the people is that he must leave at once. It would have taken General Lu Yung-ting two months to get into Kwangtung with his troops. He was

## Mexican Troops On the March Near Chihuahua



MEXICAN TROOPS ON RAILWAY NEAR CHIHUAHUA.

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A recent picture of a movement of Carranza troops, showing the soldiers of the Mexican chief marching along the Mexican Northern railway near Chihuahua. Some of these soldiers may have been in the engagement between American cavalrymen and Carranzistas at Carrizal.

then not very far from Chihuahua when the mandate was issued.

Quest. What do you think the Government should have done under the circumstances?

Reply. As we told the Government some one else should have been appointed to act as Tschun pending the arrival of Lu Yung-ting.

Quest. But you must agree that men like Tsen Chun-huan and Li Lieh-chun, who have deliberately disobeyed the orders of the Central Government, should not be further encouraged by appointing one of them acting Tschun.

Reply. It is not necessary to appoint either Tsen Chun-huan or Li Lieh-chun acting Tschun.

Quest. Is it not a fact that many suggestions have been made to the Central Government that either Tsen Chun-huan or Li Lieh-chun would be the only acceptable man to the opposition so far as the question of Kwangtung was concerned?

Reply. This is not correct. So far as I know none of us has made such a demand or hinted the same. Any other person beside Lung Chi-kuang would be acceptable for the post of acting Tschun. Take for instance Mu Ching-yu.

Quest. You mean to say that fighting will stop at once if any one but Lung Chi-kuang be appointed acting Tschun?

Reply. Precisely.

Parliament Must Get To Work

The discussion then turned to the question of Parliament. Asked if Parliament would be able to secure a quorum and so get to work at once, Mr. Wang said that the number of members already arrived in Peking is sufficient for this purpose. To the question whether there was any question which might raise a barrier between different factions, Mr. Wang expressed the opinion that there would be no difference of opinion so far as the welfare of the country was concerned and that was the only thing Parliament was going to discuss. He emphasized the importance of getting to work without delay and said that it was time for all to put their heads together. Our representative then asked him what he proposed to do if any members should adopt an obstructive policy by staying away from the house and thus paralyzing business. He replied in a firm voice that he would certainly appeal to the country if such a thing should happen at all. He thought it would be an effective remedy if the names of the members who purposely stayed away were published in the newspapers day by day. Such persons, said Mr. Wang, should be replaced by persons with a better sense of duty. Other remarks by Mr. Wang during the later course of the conversation might be interpreted here. He said: there was no harm in the members having differences of opinion. They might argue and struggle as hard as they wished in the House. "They may pull each other's hair if they like," said Mr.

Wang with a smile, "but they must acknowledge defeat and accept the decision against them if they be outvoted. We shall then have done something instead of wasting time."

Denied Kuomintang Instigation

Again denying that he or any of his colleagues were still Kuomintang men, Mr. Wang absolutely denied the allegation that they have been responsible for instigating the position to the present Government. He said it was the wish of his colleagues to assist the President. It was with this in view that he and his colleagues, including Tsen Chun-huan, urged and pressed Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Sun Hsiang-yi and others to come up to Peking without delay. In this, he remarked, Dr. Sun was especially emphatic. Incidentally he mentioned that from what he had heard from Tsen Chun-huan the latter has no intention at all to linger at the post. He wished to retire and to do so as soon as possible. He urged that Mr. Tong Shao-yi and others should come to Peking at once so that he might hand over his troops to the proper authority.

Discussing the question of selecting men for official posts, Mr. Wang held that it should be the aim of the Government to place only men of recognized ability and training in their responsible posts. He was emphatic that the old corrupt officials must go—and for ever. He did not believe that they were capable of doing anything honest or substantial, owing to the peculiarities of their past, which were often erroneously described as experience. Whatever experience they possessed, continued Mr. Wang, consisted in the art of reading the wishes of the superior or powerful leaders and the art of "dragging."

Men of special training must be employed, but an honest novice is better than a dishonest expert. The old officials were, however, no experts. Mr. Wang further expressed the view that as soon as the Government was manned by men of modern mind and training instead of old, worn-out drudges of the mandarin type, the country would progress. Here Mr. Wang repudiated the report that men like Mr. Yin Ju-i, recently appointed Vice-Minister of Finance actually sought office themselves. He especially praised Mr. Yin, saying that he was a graduate from Japan in economics and had written several books on the subject. What he lacked, said Mr. Wang, was practical experience, and this could be gained in a year or so.

Respecting the question of reconstruction, Mr. Wang just touched on the same. He agreed that this important subject should be the topic of another conversation. He therefore confined himself to saying that, before reconstruction could be possible, the country must be united in heart and soul. Differences of opinion, said he, must be sacrificed for the interests of the country. There should be no party—no opposition—no controversy. The one great hindrance to real business during the Yuan regime was mutual suspicion. Rumors were so powerful that no one believed what Yuan said he would do; but tales about what he secretly proposed to do were readily accepted. Consequently, it became impossible for Parliament and Yuan to work harmoniously together. It would be their duty to

avoid this hereafter. We must trust one another, he added, by removing all misunderstanding, not only between Parliament and the Government but also between Parliament and the general public. He therefore urged that newspapers should support Parliament by giving the views of all parties and a hearing to all.

## U.S. and Japanese Warships Are Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

progress when this is being written; the Canton terminal of the Canton-Samsui Railroad, Shekweitong, being the point of struggle. So far some 1,500 wounded are being treated in the city hospitals, and it has been estimated that the casualties among the opposing forces and non-combatants, up to this date, must be at least 4,000. It is said that the present battle is greater than any fought here in the Taiping Rebellion. Lung's men have the advantage of numbers, modern arms and plenty of ammunition, together with easy means of reinforcement; but they lack able officers and military organization.

The battle was begun early in the morning of July 30, when scouts of the republican troops at Shupin and those of Lung met near the Three-Eyed Bridge. Since then, the headquarters of the Lung troops at Five Eyed Bridge and Shekweitong has been taken and retaken several times, and the lives lost have been many, as the warships assisting Lung in the attack have several times overcome their own men because of misdirection of fire. So

far several warships belonging to Lung have been damaged, but only one seriously; and it is being repaired for further service.

Stray bullets have killed and wounded quite a number of Canton inhabitants, and homes at Wongsah, north of the Pearl River and opposite Shekweitong, have been deserted by their occupants. The exodus to

Hongkong continues, but the sufferings of these refugees are as nothing when compared with those whose towns have been made a war zone and whose homes have been destroyed. The heat these days is great and many children and aged persons near the scene of battle have been stricken down by it. Relief from the more fortunate places is impossible because of the suspension of river and railroad traffic since July 22.

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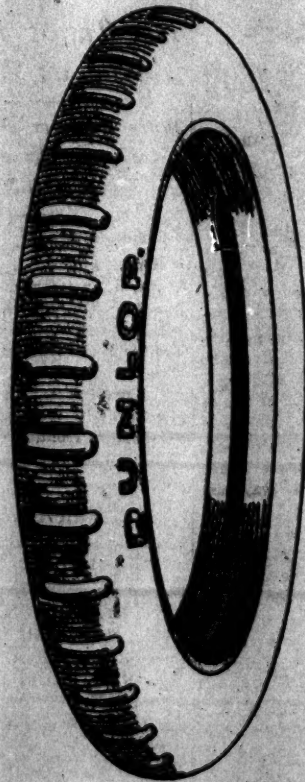
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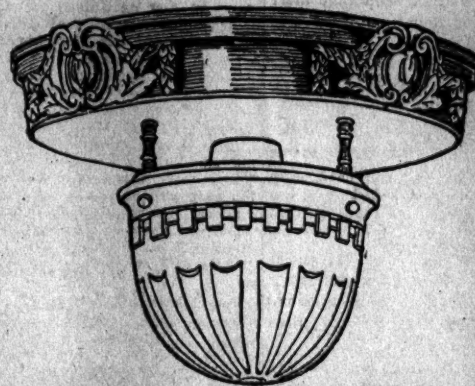
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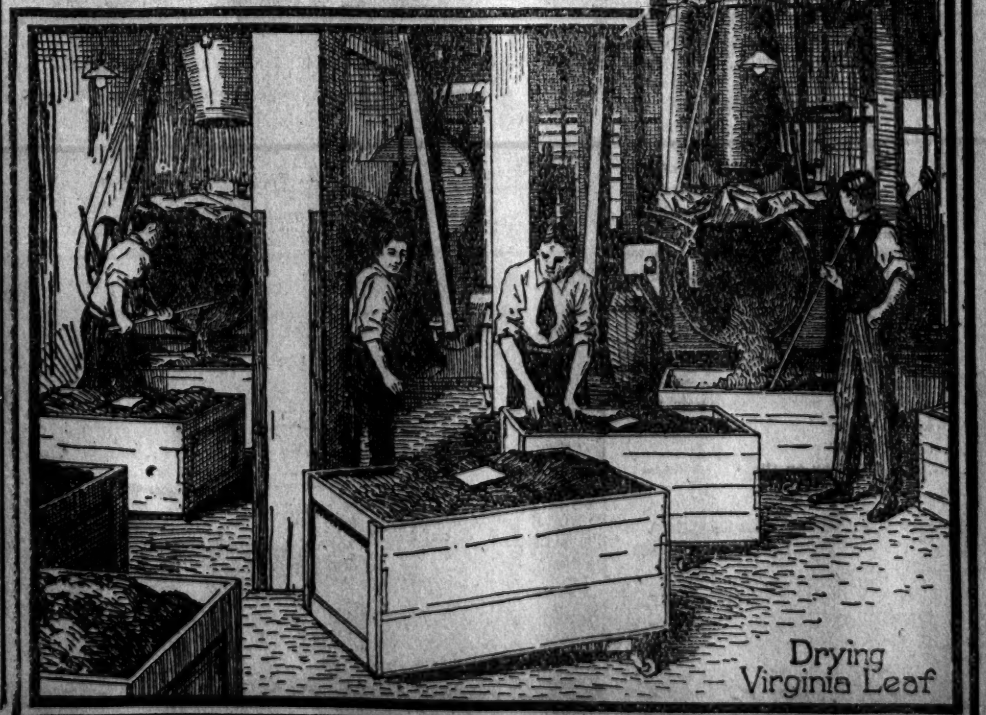
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## Subsea Perils Bring Joy to Skipper

(Continued from Page 3)

Rains and warm weather in April and May have brought a crop in view all over Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey finer than since a century.

"All Serbia, Montenegro, and a great part of Albania are in the same position. Besides Belgium, one-seventh of France is in German possession and all in a flourishing agricultural state. So there is really not the least anxiety for the British attempt of trying to kill by starvation 100,000,000 German women and children and women and noncombatants, the most devilish plan ever tried by any nation in the world.

"Our boats will carry across the Atlantic the mails and save them from British interruption. We trust that the old friendly relationship with the United States, going back to the days of Washington, when it was Prussia who was the first to help America in its fight for freedom from British rule, will awake afresh in your beautiful and powerful country.

"The house flag of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei is the old Bremen flag—red and white stripes, with the coat of arms of the town, the key in the corner. This key is the sign that we have opened the gates which Great Britain tried to shut up on us and the trade of the world. The gates which we opened with this key will not be shut again. Open door to the trade of the world and freedom of the oceans and equal rights to all nations on the oceans will be guaranteed by Germany's victory in this struggle for our existence."

### Never Under the Sea Before

One of the first questions asked of Captain Koenig brought one of the most surprising replies of the interview. Requested to tell in detail of all the submarine experience he had before being selected to attempt the crossing of the Atlantic, which Germany's foes pronounced an impossible feat of the Teutonic imagination, he replied quickly: "But you see I have not had any. Of course we practiced after we went aboard. We practiced a great deal. Navigation I knew. Submarines I think I know now."

"Was it fun? Sometimes, yes. Most of it was fun in the English Channel. There we lay ten hours on the bottom, snug and comfortable. Some of us slept and some of us read and most of us listened to our graphophone playing a beautiful song from 'Peer Gynt', while above us raged the destroyers and cruisers that would have thought us the very choicest of prey had they only known what lay hidden there below them. It was not a long time; we drank a little champagne and we ate and we attended to the machinery. Always there was much to do and there was a satisfaction in being just there."

"Always we saw the other ships first. It is that way with submarines, their eyes are better. But we had decided in advance that everything should have a wide berth. It seemed wiser."

Nothing more vivid about the adventure could be drawn from Koenig than the detailing of those times when "we just sank." As far as his words went, that was all there was to it. A vessel would be sighted; the Deutschland was quickly submerged; she would run along under water for a time and then she came up and opened her hatches for fresh air, while officers and men went about their work, their rest or their play.

"Once each day we submerged as a practice drill," he said, "and, besides, we submerged, as I remember, five times in the North Sea, six in the English Channel, and three or four in the open water."

"Yes"—and he laughed heartily—"yes, each time there was a reason. The longest we actually stayed under was that ten hours in the English Channel, but we could stay four days. At the end of that time our batteries would be exhausted, and we would have to rise to recharge them. Resting on the bottom, we could stay just as long as we liked, at least as long as our provisions held out. During the entire trip we traveled a total of ninety miles under water."

"So far as the physical effect on the ship's company is concerned, we could remain forever. We can submerge fifty fathoms—200 feet—but, as a matter of fact, we never went nearly that deep, and probably never shall."

A Typical Day on the Deutschland

Wrinkling up his features now and

then and thrusting one lean-fingered hand into the air as though seeking to pluck therefrom the requisite English word that had for the moment escaped him, Captain Koenig, before a volley of questions allowed him to proceed with an orderly narrative of his journey, told of the life of his men on board the giant submersible.

Those on the Deutschland besides himself were First Mate Krapohl, Second Mate E. Eyring, Chief Engineer Klees, and a crew of twenty-five men. Chief Engineer Klees, he said over and over again, was "the most important of all."

"They were good men," he continued, "and they stood the voyage well. Today they are in splendid shape. They worked in three four-hour shifts, so that each time after a man worked four-hours he rested eight."

"In their leisure they could do what they pleased. Most of the time we were above the water, and then they had the decks. The are mostly young men; I, with my 49 years, am the oldest. You could not say that they were a picked crew in the way you use that word—they were just good German young fellows. A few of them were only 21, and I believe all but those youngsters were married. Yes, I, too, am married. My wife lives, and we have three children, the eldest 14."

"On board they busied themselves with the machinery much, for practically all of them are machinists. Some, they played cards, and they had their singing and their sleeping, and their sitting about, and the time passed. Best of all, they, all of us, in fact, liked the submerging. Unpleasant? Indeed, it was not. It was just like sinking into a soft blue nest. We opened the portholes and then through the glass we could see the fishes and the formations of the sea, and always we listen, listen, listen."

"How do we listen? There are aboard two microphones, and with them we were able to hear the whistling of a buoy six miles off when we were under water. And just before we came up about thirty miles from the Virginia Capes we were able to hear the ringing of a bell buoy that, too, was six miles from us. The screw of a ship we could hear quite plainly while it was yet a safe distance from us. More than hearing it, we could tell whether it was a cruiser or a destroyer. It was quite fascinating to listen to."

Shakespeare in Skipper's Library

"Ah," he reminded himself. "When we talk of our amusements we must not forget the library. It was mine own, but to all it was accessible. And every one used it."

"Did you carry Shakespeare?" he was interrupted.

"Indeed we did," came the quick reply, with the only slang touch during the interview, "and, believe me, the Germans know Shakespeare far better than the English do."

"Yes, we carried those good sea

tales by W. W. Jacobs, and we had a variety of German authors, and there was your Bret Harte, and Mark Twain's 'Innocents Abroad'—and here the Captain laughed loudly again, when some one suggested the title didn't apply to him and his crew."

"We had all of Dickens, but we left behind Jules Verne's 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' It was too imaginative for us."

Urged to tell what music was carried for the graphophone, Captain Koenig said there were dances and songs from operas, and "coon" songs, and some of that—here he drummed suggestively upon the atmosphere with his two hands—some of that "Sousa-like music of yours. Ah, yes, the boys liked that very much."

Captain Koenig didn't take the Deutschland around Scotland, as has been conjectured. He came straight through the Channel.

"We left Bremerhaven at noon on June 18 just as quietly as possible. It was not that we feared anything in particular, but that is always wise in these days. No ship announces its going or its coming. What Germany's enemies do not know cannot help them. We didn't submerge as we left. We went to Heligoland, and there we stayed four days. There were three reasons for that. No ship proceeds all the way after starting. It is too easy to calculate when she may be expected at some given place. So we lie in wait awhile and when we are ready we go."

### Trained Men and Trimmed Cargo

"Then, too, we wanted to train the men. During those four days we drilled and taught them hard and when once more we proceeded we had a capable submarine crew. Again, we had to trim the cargo. That must always be done after a start is made. We must shift things about and stow them away. And everything needed must be tested. All worked nicely."

"We carried 150 tons of fuel oil. Of that we have ninety-five tons left. More than enough to take us back and we shall not ship more here. Then we carried many tons of oxygen and twenty tons of fresh water of which we had ten left."

"We carried no ice. We had a great abundance of provisions, all of them in tins. There were tinned meats and tinned vegetables and tinned fruits and tinned fresh bread—in fact we had everything to eat that you Americans eat, only it was tinned. We have much food left, but it is well to have enough."

"After we got out of the North Sea our voyage was uneventful, except for those few times that we submerged. No ship saw us and as no one knew our destination when we started we worried not at all. True, the American Consul at Bremen, Mr. William Thomas Fox knew, for he had approved our manifest, but we knew he was to be trusted."

"So we just went along, making about thirteen knots on the surface and doing a little better than half of that under water. We had no sickness aboard except one of the crew who was badly sunburned and suffered quite a little. The last time we submerged was as we were nearing the Virginia Capes and we saw an American boat approaching. We thought it was a fruit boat so we just dipped under for the last time. The men were always glad when we did that—it made such smooth travelling. The Deutschland scarcely rolls at all under water."

"And that about completes the story of the voyage. We traveled, we saw ship and submerged, we traveled again on the surface, and at last we arrived."

Captain Koenig first said the cargo

consisted entirely of "paints and medicines." He explained after a moment that by "paints" he meant dyestuffs, and a little later he said he had made a slip when he mentioned medicines, as there were only dyestuffs aboard. He asserted they are valued at just about an even million dollars.

### Proves Ship a Success

He was asked to explain why the Deutschland only brought an estimated 500 tons of dyestuffs when her gross tonnage is 791 tons and she is actually capable of carrying about 1,000 tons. The submarine carried 300 tons of scrap iron ballast.

"We brought the available cargo, and a ship must fill up with something," he explained. "You Americans need dyestuffs, and that is what we hurried over to you. What else should we have brought—beer?" he asked.

"I have not heard from my Government by wireless or otherwise since I started," he said, adding modestly that he didn't think they were so tremendously interested. He doubted much if the Kaiser was even aware of what he repeatedly termed a purely private venture. Count von Bernstorff had sent Counselor Hansel von Halmhausen to extend personal congratulations.

"The Deutschland, built by the Krupp's Germania Works, cost \$500,000. This voyage will pay for her, thus proving the submarine of commerce a commercial success," Captain Koenig said.

"I cannot fix our time of departure," he said, in reply to further questions, "but I can assure you I shall go soon, and I repeat I shall come back. There will be another boat here soon. When? Perhaps in eight weeks, perhaps in less. I think the American people will believe us now when we say a submarine is coming. I think many more will be built."

"As for going back, there will be no trouble at all. If the English do not interfere with us while we are

within the protection of American territorial waters, there will not be even danger. As far as I can see we are a peaceful, unarmed merchant vessel entitled to the same rights, the same chance, the same immunity from attack without warning that England so strenuously claims for its own merchant vessels."

"Yes, I have heard of the objections Simms Lake, the torpedo boat builder, says he may make to my departure on the ground that in our submarine are violations of his patents, protection for which he claims he is entitled to while a boat is in American waters. In fact, I saw Mr. Lake this morning. He came to call on me and extend his congratulations. I thanked him. We talked about submarines. He was one of the pioneers about ten years ago in bringing about the change from the old type of submersible to the new, and I believe he claims certain patent rights in connection with these. As I recall it he and a Frenchman named Boeuf or Le Boeuf are rivals in their claims."

"No, I shall not allow Mr. Lake to go aboard the Deutschland. That is positive. The rule is absolute. The proper Government authorities have visited her and searched her, and no others will be permitted set foot upon her decks."

"Mr. Lake said he was particularly pleased to have the device he tried unsuccessfully to get some Americans to adopt tried out so adequately on a German boat. What do I think? I think the Deutschland is a German submarine built by Germans after German ideas and inventions."

### Took Submarine Soundings

Just before he motored away to the German Club to dine with Henry G. Hilkin, head of the Eastern Forwarding Company, to which the Deutschland was consigned, and others, Captain Koenig told of the method used by the Deutschland in taking underwater soundings. They were able to avail themselves just as successfully of hydrographic charts

submerged as could another ship on the surface. The soundings were taken "without opening anything," he said. In fact, every operation aboard the boat could be carried on under water as well as above.

"We used a system of pipes and valves—oh, it is quite simple, and, he added with another hearty laugh, 'there was always plenty of water.' "Did you bring a message from the Kaiser to President Wilson?" the Captain was asked.

"No, we did not," Captain Koenig replied with emphasis. "That is a plain lie." "Smoking," Captain Koenig called back over his shoulder as he hurried away, "was allowed only on deck, because of the danger of gases being generated by the batteries below and the unpleasantness of the mixed odors of all kinds of tobacco, good and bad."

He said statements emanating from British authorities that a submarine could be followed any distance while under water by means of the trail of oil it would leave on the surface were ridiculous.

### Naval Officers Convinced

New York, July 13.—The successful

trip of the German submarine Deutschland excited much lively discussion at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Most of the naval officers there frankly expressed their surprise at the feat. When it was first reported that a German submersible was on its way to an American port, wagers were made by several of the officers that even if the craft had actually started on such a voyage, it would never be seen on this side of the Atlantic. They were confident of winning the wagers up to the time the Deutschland passed in at the Virginia Capes.

The belief prevailed among the officers that the success of the Deutschland would be followed by the dispatch of other similar vessels to these ports, and there was speculation as to how the British Navy would cope with the undersea blockade-runners. The officers seemed to believe that the British Admiralty was already at work on plans to meet the situation, although none would suggest what methods might be employed to frustrate further attempts to send submarine merchantmen across the Atlantic.

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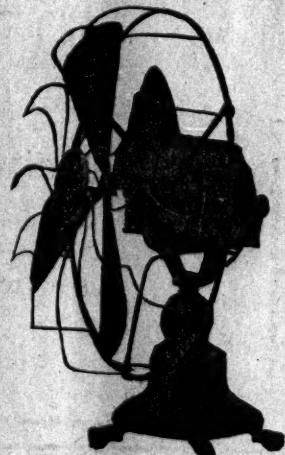
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## Police Sports

The annual Police field sports will be held this year following a suspension of two years as a result of the war. The events will be held on Saturday, October 31, at the Race Track recreation grounds. A major portion of the events will be open to all entrants.

The following sub-committee has been selected to draw up a program and to report at a meeting to be held next week: Inspectors Lynch and Spottiswoode, Detective Sergeant Quayle, Sergeant Foley and Constable Doyle.

## Revolver Club

George Armstrong U.S.A. Champion

The results of the United States Revolver Association indoor championship which will be of interest to many Shanghai revolver enthusiasts have just been received. In match "A" 50 shots fired at 20 yards, standard American target (same conditions as the local club has its championship competition which is held in October and open to all comers) the 5 highest scores were:

George Armstrong, San Francisco 38 S. and W. 462.

Dr. J. H. Snooks, Columbus 38 Colt 462.

Dr. D. A. Atkinson, Pittsburg 38 S. and W. Pope 459.

P. T. Dolfin, Springfield S. and W. 449.

Dr. W. E. Quicksall, Philadelphia S. and W. 448.

H.P.S. 506.

In the States championship which included Canada and Panama (match "A") there were 75 entries; 42 made over 80%. In the list is Lieut. W. A. Lee, Jr., U.S.N. late of U.S.S. Helena, who shot for Illinois and made a score of 418, the 3rd best shot in the State. In match "A" which is the most important of all indoor matches, professionals and representatives of arms and ammunition manufacturers are allowed to enter which accounts for some of the excellent scores. In all the matches held there was only one lady entrant whereas 8 ladies entered in the Shanghai championship competition, 1915.

## Sports Correspondence

Says "Bill Smith" is Unfair Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Having read in your issue of today "Bill Smith's" letter, re the Shanghai Baseball Club, I am reminded of a conversation I overheard some years ago, in a Western town in the U.S.A.

Stranger: "Does your town boast of a baseball club?"

Local: "No. We used to boast of one, but we have to apologize for it now."

I think Mr. B. Smith is very unfair, and wonder if he is the same scribe who claims that a certain Japanese ingredient, mixed with a certain Scotch ingredient, makes the latter 100% better.

Yours, for fair play, MONTY.

## 47,000,000 YEN FOR JAPANESE WARSHIPS

Taketomi Tells of Year's Plans To Finance the New Naval Program

Tokio, August 1.—Japan will spend 47,000,000 yen for the construction of new warships in the next fiscal year, if the plans made public by Mr. Taketomi, Minister of Finance, yesterday go through. This amount represents an increase of 10,000,000 yen over last year's appropriation, because of the new naval program which is to go into force.

Mr. Taketomi says that the authorities have decided to mention in the budget for the next fiscal year the whole program of warship construction, a portion of which was approved by the Imperial Diet in the last session. Mr. Taketomi does not give the total amount of expenditure called for in the new naval construction program, nor does he tell from what sources the Government will get the money for the new naval program.

Referring to the sinking fund question, the Minister of Finance says that the Government's plan is to cut down its debt by 30,000,000 yen in the next fiscal year, but at the same time the Government is ready to redeem a larger amount if the condition of market offers a favorable opportunity as in the current year. He says that in this case, the Government will raise a domestic loan for the redemption of foreign debt, as this year.

He says that the total amount of new appropriations in the next fiscal year will be about 60,000,000 yen.

## OFFICIAL TURKISH NEWS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service). Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, August 7.—Caucasian theater.—We progressed south-west and south-east of Bitlis. In the Mush sector, the enemy were routed by us. A lieutenant and over 200 men have been captured and seven cannon and six machine-guns taken.

## 'IT GOES WELL,' SAYS FRENCH COMMANDER

General Foch Points to Four-Mile Gap and Adds: 'There Is More to Come'

## FRENCH SPIRITS ARE HIGH

Estimate Their Losses As One-Third the German in the Somme Offensive

Press Camp, British Army in France, July 9, (via London, Tuesday, July 11).—"It goes well," said General Foch, receiving The Associated Press correspondent, who came across from the British line to see something of the French part in the battle of the Somme.

"It goes well," was the phrase heard from French officers and soldiers.

General Foch's quickness and decision of manner singularly expressed the French spirit. While France was withstanding the blows of the Germans at Verdun, and all the world looked in that direction, he was secretly preparing a sledgehammer blow in conjunction with the British in that part of the line hitherto conspicuous for its quiet.

"We were here, and we went there, gaining more prisoners than our total losses," he said, as, turning to a map on the wall in the sitting room of the chateau which serves as his headquarters, he swept his finger from the former French first line toward the salient formed by a turn in the Somme where the Germans have their backs to the river in front of Peronne. The gesture represented a depth of four miles, the largest gain the French have made on the western front since the trench warfare began.

"And there is more to come," he added.

A note from his Chief of Staff, thanks to a note from British Headquarters, meant the freedom of the lines, which, by the elation on the features of every man whom the correspondent saw, was in winning mood. It was an army of movement, an army stretching its legs and giving freedom to its imagination, which had taken to the road in advance.

Big guns, which were silent, and other big guns, slowly grumbling, were drawn onward by big tractors along routes thick with traffic. Making many turns in trying to compass something of the whole, the correspondent's car proceeded, occasionally having an interval of a few hundred yards of clear way to make up for the time lost when blocked by a glut of transport. Railway trains were unloading more shells at the bases, shells were being stacked beside the roads and in the fields, new roads were being extended. There was the scene of prodigious industry as back of Verdun, but this time, instead of being on the defensive, it was overflowing on ground taken in the offensive.

"Are we downhearted? No," called a soldier in good English.

Passing officers and men exchanged joyful congratulations. No one seemed to care how coated with mud

he was, or how unshaven, so long as he had something to eat.

The supply of shells was kept on top. Bearded veterans were using the debris left by the Germans to make themselves comfortable or to secure their new trenches, where night found them.

"Yes, I speak English," said an officer. "I come from New York. Who was saying that France had no punch left? Well, what do you think of this?"

Some 400 or 500 prisoners taken the previous night and waiting to be marched to the railroad station were human lumps of utter exhaustion, asleep on the ground. All expressed the same astonishment that the French should develop such a sudden and determined attack on that quarter. They had understood that only the British were to attack.

"We thought the war would be won," said a German. "If we could stop the new British army. Now we don't know."

Parked nearby were thirty-three guns, all taken by the Colonial Corps, which had already put its name and the date of the capture on the trophies. One must have been a piece of honor, for it bore the German Emperor's monogram. Four 6-inch rifles were more prized than this, and others, of field-gun caliber. Most commented upon were four French guns taken by the Germans at Maubeuge, now retaken and to serve France again.

Across the battered first line trenches through the ruins of Domperre, a good-sized village reduced and broken to bricks and dust, where many German dead were still visible in cellars and underground warrens, the tide of soldiery and material was still flowing up to the new front. The country is flat, preventing as many observation posts and commanding redoubts as where the British attacked around Albert and permitting the sweep of infantry across the fields once it had a start.

In the distance, around Flaucourt, the "75" batteries could be seen flashing their message to the Germans beyond. With their rapid fire they had covered the charge of infantry up to every German parapet. Then right into the open, in the wake of the infantry, they advanced to cover the attack on the second line, which was taken before nightfall. For every mile of front where they advanced the French took 1,200 prisoners and seven guns. The general opinion was that their losses were about one-third the German total in prisoners, killed and wounded.

## BERSAGLIERI SUCCESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, August 7.—An official communiqué reports: Artillery activity continued between the Adige and the Upper Isonzo.

In the Monfalcone area, we captured three guns, several dozen machine-guns, a quantity of rifles and ammunition, and 3,600 prisoners, including a hundred officers. Our Bersaglieri cyclists, after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, took a hill and repulsed violent counter-attacks.

## Mr. John Buchan's Weekly Summary of War's Events

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 6.—The following is the weekly summary of events by Mr. John Buchan:

On the Western front, the week's fighting has consisted mainly of a struggle for one or two high points on the ridge between Thiéval and Guillemont, which give direct observation over the country to the east. Early in the morning on Saturday, July 29th, there was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle in the direction of the wind-mill east of Pozieres and at the Wood of Four-eaux. German counter-attacks were beaten off at Delville Wood.

The next morning, with the French, the British attacked towards the village of Guillemont from the north-west and west. 250 prisoners were taken and the British line advanced as far as the railway station.

From Monday to Thursday, we were busy consolidating and slightly advancing our position. A heat haze which lay over the whole plateau made aerial reconnaissance extraordinarily difficult and the enemy were able to bring up new batteries, the position of which was hard to detect, owing to the poor visibility. The haze also made the bombardment of the enemy's position difficult and so held up our infantry attacks.

A captured order issued by the German general opposed to us, dated July 3rd, contained the significant phrase: "The decision of the war depends upon the victory of the 2nd Army on the Somme. The important ground lost in certain places will be re-captured by our attacks after the arrival of re-inforcements. For the present, the important thing is to hold our present positions at all costs and to improve them by local counter-attacks."

The German anticipation has been falsified. Re-inforcements have arrived, but they have re-captured nothing. On the contrary, the Germans have been forced steadily backward. Their two main fortified positions have been carried and they are back upon their improved position on the crown of the plateau, with direct observation over the rolling ground to the east, which has all but been won by the British forces.

East Africa.—On July 29th,

General Smuts at last reached the Central Railway running from Dar-es-Salaam inland to Tabora, where the forces under General Van der Venter took the station of Dodoma. Further east, two other columns came within striking distance of the same railway. In this advance, an entire German camp was captured, with large quantities of supplies and the enemy fled in disorder, pursued by our mounted troops.

On the west, General Crewe's British and Belgian column, based on the ports of Lake Victoria, made good progress and, in the south-west, General Northey, operating from the Nyassaland border, forced the enemy back towards the Central Railway, taking a number of guns and prisoners, among whom were the survivors of the crew of the Koenigsberg.

The sinking of the German gunboat definitely assures our command of Lake Tanganyika.

## SIX SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 7.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamers Tottenham (3,106 tons) and Favonia (3,049 tons); the Greek steamer Tricouris (2,387 tons); the Italian steamer Siena (4,372 tons); the Danish steamer Jaegersborg (1,797 tons) and the Swedish steamer Commerce (651 tons).

## TO REGISTER ALIENS

Australia Passes Set of Stringent Regulations

London, July 31.—A despatch from Melbourne states that Australia has passed regulations providing for the stringent registration of aliens. Wide powers are to be given to the police after October 1st.

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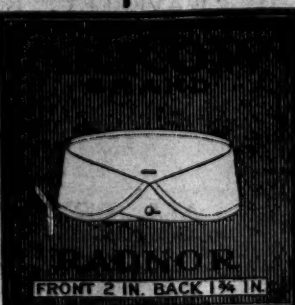
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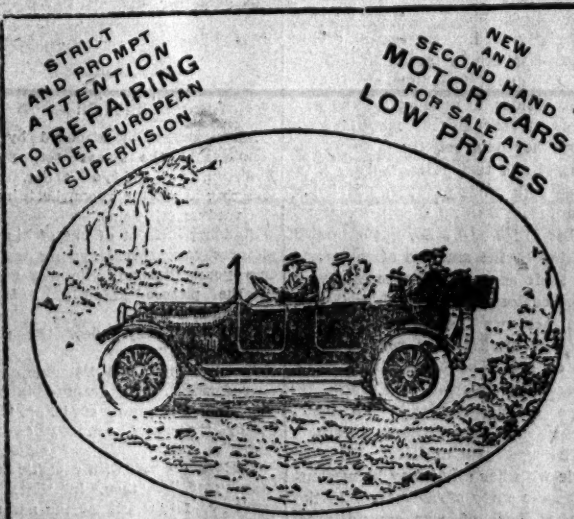
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### WEATHER

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SHANGHAI, AUGUST 9, 1916

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

### Britain's Wartime Trade

The New York Times of July 10  
contains a remarkable tribute to the  
business ability of the British as re-  
vealed by the tremendous and un-  
expected demands of the war. It is  
of special interest at this time in view  
of yesterday's cable bringing the  
news that British exports for July  
show an increase of \$11,601,546 and  
imports an increase of \$1,018,604 over  
the same month last year. Says The  
Times:

WAR'S business is wasteful,  
economically unprofitable,  
asymmetrical and price-inflated, and  
yet so impressive a spectacle in  
human endeavor that its value to the  
future will be enormous. Unsuspected  
possibilities are revealed. At the  
beginning there was a saying in  
England: "Business as usual." It  
needs now to be amended. It should  
be: "Business much more than  
usual." Old measures are forgotten.  
New magnitudes appear.

According to the Board of Trade  
figures, Great Britain's imports in  
the month of May were \$419,000,000,  
an increase of \$61,000,000 over those  
for May, 1915; in the same month  
her exports and re-exports combined  
were \$302,500,000, an increase of  
\$70,785,000 over those for May, 1915.  
Imports were larger than in any  
preceding month in the history of  
British trade, with the one exception  
of March, as would be expected, with  
the outlay upon war increasing steadily.

But it is surprising to find that  
exports not only have been rising  
faster than imports, so that the  
adverse balance tends to diminish,  
but that exports actually have grown  
to new proportions. Thus, exports  
in May, 1916, were 39.37 per cent  
greater than in May, 1915, and 11.8  
per cent larger than in May, 1914,  
before the war. Re-exports have in-  
creased in the same way. They were  
7.39 per cent greater last May than in  
May, 1915, and 6 per cent greater  
than in May, 1914. These figures do  
not contain one very important com-  
modity, namely, British credit; of  
which the exportation has enormously  
risen.

Great Britain is the economic  
mainstay of the allied cause. She  
holds the purse, and with it the  
power to command the world's goods,  
especially food. By reason of her  
natural wealth in materials and her  
great industrial equipment she is  
able, besides, to produce for the uses  
of war a surplus of manufactures  
above her own requirements. Her  
exports and re-exports, therefore, in-  
clude both goods produced out of her  
own resources and supplied directly  
to her allies and other goods bought  
outside in the markets of the world  
for their account. France is a very  
large customer for British coal and  
iron, her own sources of such raw  
material having been conquered by  
the enemy. The other allies, being  
industrially inferior to France, re-  
quire from England enormous  
quantities of manufactured things.

The aggregate of Great Britain's  
trade with her allies may be meas-  
ured by the entry of "advances" in the  
balance sheet of war expenditures.  
This item represents not money  
loaned to her allies, but almost

entirely goods supplied to them on  
credit. At the end of March last it  
amounted to \$1,840,000,000. In the  
fiscal year it would be increased by  
\$2,160,000,000, according to Chan-  
cellor McKenna's estimate. Thus, on  
March 31, 1917, if the war lasts till  
then, Great Britain's allies will owe  
her more than \$4,000,000,000 for  
goods obtained on credit. And that  
will be roughly one-quarter of Great  
Britain's aggregate expenditure for  
war. She is merchant, producer, and  
banker. By March 31, 1917, she  
will have invested in the war, out of  
the proceeds of taxation and loans,  
domestic and foreign, the incredible  
sum of \$16,500,000,000 of which her  
share will be roughly \$12,500,000,000.

The balance will be represented by  
"advances to her allies," which they  
will be obliged to repay. At the close  
of the war, therefore, England will  
be what she was before, the largest  
creditor nation in the world. She is  
in the position of a banker who takes  
his credit from one place and puts it  
out in another. She is liquidating her  
credit in this country by sales of  
American securities and lending the  
proceeds to her allies—to France,  
Russia, Italy, and her own colonies.  
The liquidation of her investments  
here plus her borrowing, is approx-  
imately offset by the debts her allies  
are contracting with her for war  
supplies.

And, at the same time, trade with  
non-belligerents is resuming. That is  
very interesting. In May, British  
exports to China and South America  
notably increased. The revival of  
orders from South America for  
fabrics was for British industry a  
particularly gratifying development.  
Having increased her exports of  
nearly everything but ships, at the  
same time checking in every possible  
manner unnecessary imports, by  
prohibitions, duties, etc., the adverse  
trade balance is being steadily  
diminished. In the first five months  
of 1916 it was \$303,000,000; in the  
first five months of 1915 it was  
\$723,000,000. Roughly, at the  
present time Great Britain's  
excess imports over exports is  
balanced by advances to her allies,  
so that she is keeping even, or per-  
haps a little better. This is the ex-  
traordinary proof of her capacity for  
business.

### Correspondence

#### Sun Yat-sen's Notes

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—Dr. Sun Yat-sen will  
soon be leaving for the Capital to  
advise the Great President on, it is  
said, important State affairs. Before  
he goes, the public will be most  
glad to hear from him on the follow-  
ing matter: The worthy Doctor no  
doubt remembers the tons of  
Revolutionary Notes he issued years  
ago. In case he doesn't the repro-  
duction given below may help to  
refresh his memory. The said notes  
run, on one side, in English:—

THE CHINESE

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT  
Promises to pay the Bearer  
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS  
after one year of its establishment  
in China on demand at the Treasury  
of the said Government in Canton  
or its agents abroad.

The President,

SUN WEN.

1st January, 1906.

No. ....

And, on the reverse, in French:—  
GOVERNEMENT REVOLUTION-  
NAIRE CHINOIS.

Cent piastres

Payables en espèces au porteur un  
an après l'établissement du Gouverne-  
ment Révolutionnaire en Chine au  
trésor dudit gouvernement à Canton  
ou à ses agences à l'étranger.

la Président,

SUN WEN.

1e Janvier, 1906.

Now, if these are not mere "scraps  
of paper," why have they not been  
redeemed? And, if redemption is to  
come at all, when? Can Dr. Sun  
give us a tip?

Yours faithfully,

A. "Bearer."

### Disillusion

At an art exhibit attended by the  
members of the smart set, young  
Peterson, an embryo artist, was  
lounging about the room, listening to  
the various criticisms.

Standing in front of one of his own  
pictures were several young women.  
One young woman, who was gazing  
at the picture ardently, suddenly  
exclaimed:

"Oh! If I only knew the artist  
who did this!"

"Pardon me," said Peterson, stop-  
ping forward, with great delight at  
the evident prospect of being taken  
up by the social set. "I am the  
artist."

"Ah!" she cried, with a particularly  
winning smile, "then, in that case,  
won't you please tell me the name of  
the dressmaker who made that per-  
fectly stunning frock you model  
wore?"

## Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondent of The China Press

London, July 7.—There has been  
but one subject of discussion this  
week, peer, and commoner, finances  
and tramp, all have had but one  
topic—"The Great Push." Well it has  
started and on all fronts the ring of  
steel which surrounds Germany has  
drawn a little tighter. I remember  
reading or having had read to me  
as a child the tale of how in some  
far off castle the prisoners were con-  
fined in a room the walls of which  
closed in a foot a day, each morning  
finding the room smaller and smaller  
until eventually the poor victims  
were squeezed to death. That is  
Germany's position. The walls com-  
posed of Russian, French and British  
bayonets are closing in to crush the  
militarism that has menaced the  
world.

One thing is inevitable. "The  
Push" means more wounded, but  
those who have seen the arrival of  
a hospital train at one of the great  
London termini carry away a feeling  
of intense admiration at the fortitude,  
may cheerfulness, of the  
wounded heroes.

At these stations one can see war  
in many phases; one sees the motors  
drive up, the Red Cross orderlies  
standing waiting and nursing sisters  
about and then the train glides to  
rest; quickly, quietly and gently  
the patients get or are helped out,  
greetings are exchanged between  
those whose friends are there to  
meet them and the wounded  
warriors they have come to meet,  
one sees nothing but smiles, and the  
boyish laugh of a young officer  
reaches one as he limps up to a  
friend and says "No, old chap:  
I am a fearful swindle; only very  
slight touch, ashamed to be here!"—  
And that Youngster with four  
wounds.

The scene on the departure  
platform is different. Here giants,  
looking the picture of health with  
ruddy complexions speaking of  
weeks of camp life when in training,  
packed up with kit, take farewells  
of their wives, mothers and sweet-  
hearts. They are in the best of  
spirits and joke and laugh in cheery  
vein; they gaze with awe as here and  
there men who have been out before  
and are returning after their four  
days leave, saunter along to find a  
seat and greet each other with a  
cheery welcome. These are the lads  
who are playing the game in  
Flanders, who would joke on the  
edge of hell itself, and who, come  
what will, will write history which  
generations long after we are dead  
will thank them for.

The whistle blows, there is a  
general "good bye, God speed," and  
as one leaves the station one  
breathes a prayer for their future  
good luck.

Amongst the tales going about  
which are told against the well  
meaning but fussy individuals who  
pester wounded soldiers with atten-  
tions is one of a certain dear old fuss  
bags who seeing a soldier with his  
head swathed in bandages said "And  
were you wounded in the head my  
poor fellow?" The reply was "No  
in the feet, but the bandages have  
slipped."

I notice in the papers this week  
the fact that the Shanghai Race Club  
have sent another "monkey" to the  
Blue Cross Fund. Good for you,  
you Shanghai sportsmen! No better  
object for your generosity could be  
found than the fund which helps the  
horses.

The Sphere had a picture the  
other week of a British gunner, say-  
ing good bye to his horse which was  
"outed" in Flanders, and to the true  
horse lover it was a picture that  
created a "chokey" feeling.

I think the feeling one has for a  
horse that has carried one well in a  
hard day after hours, or a gallant  
"tat" that has helped one shine in a  
"chukka" at polo, must be even  
more intensified for the animal that  
has faced death with you, and so I  
say to you Shanghai subscribers, your  
f500 could not be better  
placed.

Jellicoe's despatch over the North  
Sea battle (I won't give it a name as  
already the fight seems to have any  
number) is the blunt, honest utter-  
ance one would expect from such a  
true British sailor, and it makes good  
reading.

I often think that as a nation that  
owes its greatness to its Navy how  
very little the man in the street  
knows the traditions; for instance,  
the three rows of white braid that a  
sailor wears round his collar are to  
commemorate Trafalgar, the Nile  
and Copenhagen, the scarf is mourn-  
ing for Nelson and the collar is a relic  
of the days when they were worn to  
prevent the grease from the pig tail  
staining their tunics. The lanyard  
was the old pull rope for firing their  
guns.

## Why A Pacifist Applauds Warring Europe

A Member of the Russian Duma Says Eternal Peace Can  
Never Be Established by Good Intentions and  
Literary Propaganda

Translation of Address by Mr.  
Maklakoff, Member of the Duma  
Delivered May 16, 1916, at a banquet  
given in Petrograd, in honor of  
M.M. Vissiani and Albert Thomas  
of the French Government.

In my unofficial capacity as an in-  
dividual permit me to make a  
ridiculous confession. I have been a  
pacifist and I do not now renounce  
this as a youthful error. This con-  
fession of faith may seem out of  
place in this time of war; for that  
reason I hasten to explain it.

Some of us were wrong in thinking  
that civilization as its present stage  
could eliminate war as it has eliminat-  
ed many customs. But this was an  
error only of fact, not of principle.  
As for the principle, has it been  
shaken? What relation does the  
existing war bear to that principle?  
Is it a test of the principle or does  
it prove its falsity? On this point I  
am still unconvinced. I believe the  
contrary to be true.

The pacifist Utopian conception is  
becoming a reality; it is making its  
entrance into the world; this war  
may be compared to the pangs of  
childbirth. In order to establish  
eternal peace, good intentions and  
literary propaganda are certainly in-  
adequate. It was useful that this  
inadequacy should be demonstrated  
by facts; that a crisis should arise in  
which past wrongs should be made  
right and which should banish for  
the future causes of inquiet and  
trouble and lay the foundations for a  
new order of things.

It was necessary that the peace of  
the world should be shattered, not by  
a war of liberation, not by a supreme  
revolt against oppression, which will  
always appeal to us as a sacred right  
of the oppressed and weak, but by a  
disgraceful war against a weak  
nation, as it was described in the  
Tear's dispatch—by the desire of  
Austria to murder Serbia.

It was necessary that the present  
war should be revealed to the world  
in the repulsive aspect of force with-  
out honor, utterly lacking justice and  
the attractiveness of chivalry.

And our adversaries have proven  
themselves worthy of such a war.  
Look upon them, united in a  
monstrous confederation—the un-  
bridled mania of Germany, the  
impudently of Austria, which had  
nothing to gain from this war re-  
gardless of its outcome; the venality  
of the leaders of unhappy Turkey  
and the national pusillanimity of  
Bulgaria. Behold it, "That horde of  
slaves, of traitors, of perjured Kings!"  
—those who pretend to impose their  
will upon Europe. Indignant Europe  
has sprung to arms, as was to have  
been expected, but what about the  
pacifists? In face of such a war,  
their duty was clearly traced. Would  
the cause of justice be well served by  
abandoning it without defense, by  
tolerating that Germany should  
remain unpunished, even victorious?

And not alone as patriots, whose  
dreams are forgotten in the higher  
interests of their native land, but  
even as pacifists in the name of the  
universe, we have applauded the  
warlike attitude of Europe, this war  
of defense as a war for justice and  
for peace. So much the more have  
we applauded it because this war has  
shown the danger and the weak point  
of the pacifist doctrine, and has also  
indicated, and even imposed, the  
remedy.

Germany's violence must be re-  
pressed by force. Force has become  
the order of the day. And force is  
union, the union of nations in alliance  
the union of classes and of parties  
within the nation. But what is that  
union which makes true force? They  
also talk of union; but for them  
union is conquest, the absorption of  
the weak by the strong. For us union  
is solidarity and peace. See their  
alliance—Austria, a vassal of Germany;  
Turkey, her slave, and Bulgaria, her  
valet. Look at their union. The  
Socialists, renouncing their beliefs,  
applaud the invasion of Belgium. On  
our side such a union would be  
materially impossible; we would not  
have the necessary elements.  
Furthermore, our conceptions are  
not of this order.

With us the union which makes the  
strength of alliances, and also of  
nations, is something utterly dif-  
ferent. Whatever deplorable de-  
partures from principle may have  
been made in practice, for we are  
not infallible, our conception of union  
remains intact. Union means the  
mutual respect for reciprocal rights  
of classes, nations, and persons. It  
means the harmonizing of interests  
often opposite, it means loyalty as  
the basis of relations, it means equity  
and even-handed justice. Such union  
is more difficult to manage, and it  
brings about less immediate results.  
We have often felt, and many times  
deplored, this in our military alliance.  
But as compensation it gives more  
durable results. It alone will survive  
the war, and will furnish solid  
foundations for peace. For at the  
bottom is not this the whole pacifist  
doctrine? Is not this whole war a  
struggle between two opposite prin-  
ciples—the principle of war that might  
is right and the principle of peace that  
right is might? And if this war

imposes on us such a union as a  
means of safety, as the only means  
of abasing German arrogance, it will  
have served the pacifist cause doubly;  
first, it will bring about concord,  
internal peace, and, second, it will  
furnish the basis for a rectified map  
of Europe, which will make war futile  
in future.

This war is war's suicide. It has  
brought about our alliance for peace,  
and the results will belong to us, the  
pacifists. When I think that at the  
beginning of the war the German  
Ambassador inquired of the President  
of the Council what would be the  
attitude of France in case of war, I  
say to myself, "What a useless  
question." I do not refer to a treaty  
which is not a scrap of paper to  
France; I do not speak of the alliance  
by which we are mutually bound and  
which we celebrate today. But was it  
humanly possible to believe that  
when such a war should break out,  
when such a cause should be at stake,  
France could preserve an indifferent  
neutrality?

But though the attitude of France  
could not be doubted, I may never-  
theless express my joy at seeing  
France with us, and this is not merely  
an egoistic joy at feeling near us an  
ally of such strength. In my sincere  
admiration for France, allow me to  
confess that in this sentiment is a  
little joy for France. Permit me to  
rejoice at the idea that this war, in  
spite of the misfortunes that every  
war entails, will be salutary to  
France.

I will not allude to Alsace-Lorraine  
reconquered, to the wiping out of  
memory of 1870, but I rejoice at the  
idea that this war has furnished us  
the occasion to reveal the true  
grandeur of your people, not only to  
an astonished world, but also to  
yourselves. Too often has it been  
said—and you were the first to say  
it—that France had grown old, that  
after a long and glorious career  
covered with well-earned laurels, she  
was enjoying the repose of inertia.

What a notable denial this war has  
given to those who thought thus!  
What juvenile ardor has been re-  
vealed in that alleged old age! What  
miracles of bravery, patriotism, de-  
votion and organizing talent France  
has shown! France is of those who  
need a crisis to demonstrate their  
true worth. The moment has not  
come for France to withdraw. Her  
withdrawal would not be accepted.  
The world still has need of France in  
the solemn hours which draw near.  
Her voice must needs be heard, not  
only the voice of that France which,  
from the age of Caesar, loved elo-  
quence and war, but of the generous  
France which in the eighteenth  
century proclaimed those immortal  
principles of the pacifistic idea.  
"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

She has still a service to render to  
humanity and to impregnate in the  
approaching peace those traits of  
eternal justice which she has already  
designated with just pride as  
"French Peace."

I raise my glass to France—not  
only to the France of the past, which  
I admire, and to the France of today,  
before which I bow, but also to the  
France of tomorrow, which I salute  
and invoke.

### Earl Curzon on War Question

Earl Curzon presided lately at the  
annual meeting of the Atlantic Union,  
held at the House of Lords, and in the  
course of a speech said nothing could  
be more certain than that if the  
relations that were openly incultured  
by Germany in this war were in future  
to prevail—the relations of suspicion,  
treachery and hatred, while a nominal  
peace was preserved, and of savagery,  
atrocious and calculated crime when  
war had been declared—there was an  
end not only to unity and friendliness  
between nations but to righteousness,  
and civilization itself.

These sentiments were, he believed,  
shared by everyone who came either  
from the Dominions or the United  
States equally with themselves. It  
was very difficult for an Englishman  
at this crisis to speak about the  
attitude and the sentiments of their  
kinsmen in the United States. It was  
not for them to judge, either favorably  
or the reverse, the conduct of their  
government, their statesmen, or,  
indeed, their public at large. They had  
interests of their own to look after;  
their angle of vision was necessarily  
not the same as the British. But this  
he would say, that he had not since  
the war began come across a single  
American in this country who did not  
feel and openly avow most intense  
sympathy with the cause for which  
they were fighting—who did not say  
that the battle the Allies were fighting  
was also their battle. In that reflec-  
tion they might find great consolation.

Further, he would draw attention to  
the noble and unstinted service which  
had been rendered in many countries  
ever since the war began by Americans  
to the cause of charity, philanthropy

and Christianity itself. It had been  
rendered not merely in hospital work  
in this country, but in work even of a  
most dangerous character on every  
field of warfare, in France, Flanders  
and in far-distant lands, and perhaps,  
above all, in the relief of that persecut-  
ed and trampled country, Belgium, a  
work which was presently to be sup-  
plemented by an undertaking of a  
similar description in Poland.

It was too early to say what the war  
was going to bring forth; a deep cloud  
enveloped the future and concealed it  
from their gaze. But this he thought  
all felt, that they would be surprised if

when the war was over, the better  
judgment of mankind did not rally  
round any force or agency, individual  
or government who would say: These  
abominations must not be again in  
the world—mankind must be saved  
from the peril of its own passions,  
machinery must be devised to prevent  
the reign of brute force in the world.  
In that enterprise, by whoever it was  
attempted, let them hope that all those  
who were of Anglo-Saxon origin in all  
parts of the world would unite, and  
that even a small society like their  
union might do its best to bear a  
humble part.

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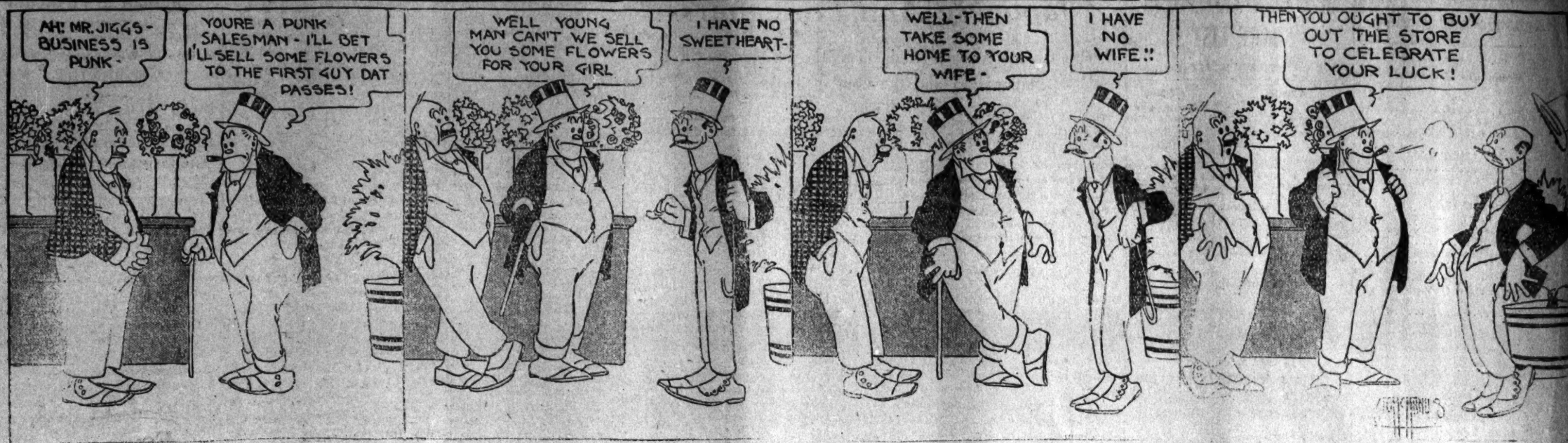
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Hetty Green Was a Feminine Paradox, Says Dorothy Dix

By Dorothy Dix

THE death of Mrs. Hetty Green removes from the stage of life one of the most interesting figures that ever enlivened the human comedy. A woman who inherited \$10,000,000 and died worth over \$100,000,000.

Mrs. Green was unique among her sex, not only because she was the richest woman in the world and a woman who was a financial genius, but because she was a feminine paradox. She was a woman who could have had all the things which are every other woman's hearts desire and for which innumerable women sell their very souls, yet she indulged herself in nothing in the way of luxury or soft living.

She might have swathed herself in cloth of gold, yet she dressed in



clothes that a servant girl would scorn. She owned hotels and apartment houses, yet she lived most of the time in a cheap Hoboken flat. She might have bought an automobile every hour of the day and not missed the money, yet she struggled with the mob on the street cars for possession of a strap.

No woman has been more written about, more talked about, been the subject of more apocryphal stories than Mrs. Green, yet beyond the bare fact that she owned railroads and miles of real estate and bonds and stocks galore and had great wads of ready cash that she could always put her hand on conveniently when interest rates soared in Wall Street, the general public knows nothing of Mrs. Green. It knows nothing of the woman herself, her personality, her real character.

**A Financial Power**

It has been always about as easy to get an interview with the Tsar of Russia as it was with the little old lady of millions who sat day after day spinning her golden web in her private office but some eight years ago the chance to know her well came to me after this fashion:

You may remember that there was much talk for a while in the paper when Mrs. Green, without warning,

forsook the ways of penury and took to those of a spendthrift. She and her daughter, Miss Sylvia—for this happened before Miss Sylvia was married—took the finest suite of apartments in an ultra fashionable hotel. They entertained with prodigious lavishness and they dressed like princesses. Then all at once they left the hotel and disappeared from the public eye and no reporter was keen enough to find them and ask them the why of it all.

It chanced that at the time that I was boarding at an exceedingly modest boarding house—one of the places where they ask you at dinner, "will you have roast beef OR fish?"—and to this humble hostelry came Mrs. Green and Sylvia.

Mrs. Green, who had a keen sense of humor, was enormously amused at the sensation her splash in society had made and, in one of the many conversations we had together, she laughingly explained it to me.

**'Repaid Social Debts'**

"My father taught me never to owe anybody anything not even a kindness," she said, "and I've just been repaying Sylvia's social debts. My daughter has a great many fashionable friends and is entertained a great deal by people who keep French chefs and are used to the best of everything, so I said to her: Now, we'll go to a fine hotel and you shall entertain all you like and give your guests the best of everything that money will buy, and we did. I didn't stint her, and when we had returned all the courtesies shown her we packed up and came to this boarding house, because I like it here."

No woman ever cared as little for her personal appearance as Mrs. Green did. She dressed like an indigent charwoman. During the whole month that I lived in the house with her she wore the same old black and white silk dress for breakfast and dinner and business alike. It was

shabby and worn beyond belief, with a great pocket sewed into a seam of the skirt in the way women used to wear them forty years ago, and in which she carried so many heavy things that it was torn half way out and frayed around the edges. Around her neck she wore a wisp of rusty black chiffon that had wilted into a dingy string. In the house she had a little black bunch of net pinned on the top of her head where the hair was thin, and when she went out she supplemented this with a cheap black bonnet that was as liable to be perched over one ear as not when she returned from the office in the evening.

**A Beauty in Her Day**

Yet, in spite of her clothes, Mrs. Green was a handsome and aristocratic old lady, and had been a beauty in her youth. She came from the Brannin class of New England, and she showed her breeding, as you may see the lines of a thoroughbred sometimes under the rough coat of an uncurried and unkempt country horse.

Much has been said of Mrs. Green's stinginess, but it was not the meanness of soul of the miser. It was merely an eccentricity, an abnormality of the saving faculty inherited from generations of plain living Quaker ancestors who preached and practised the doctrine of thrift until in her it culminated.

She was constitutionally unable to part with money, but aside from money she was the gentlest, kindest, most sympathetic and considerate old lady I think I have ever seen in my life. She could not give away her money, but she gave herself to every one who crossed her pathway.

She would not give you a quarter, but she would have walked, old woman that she was, from Harlem to the Battery if thereby she could have helped you to a good situation that would enable you to help yourself. She would not lend you a hundred dollars without gilt edge security, but she would sit up half the night working for you. Her heart was not hardened to the needs

of those about her, but it rained personal service instead of cash.

**Prodigal of Herself**

This is what made Mrs. Green's miserliness a mere peculiarity, and not a world vice. It also raised a fine ethical question as to whether the generosity that prompted an old woman to give her sympathy and her personal labor to every human being about her was not quite as good a thing as the generosity that expends itself in writing a check but ignores the individual. It is to be remembered that the Great Giver, Christ himself, gave everything except money. He comforted the afflicted. He cured the sick. He added to the mirth of the marriage feast by turning water into wine, but He never endowed anything or made anybody rich.

I saw innumerable instances of Mrs. Green's generosity for others. One day she staggered down the two long, steep flights of steps to the dining room carrying a heavy tray, laden with dishes, on which lunch had been served.

"Oh, Mrs. Green, you mustn't do that! That tray is too heavy for you. I was coming after it," cried one of the maids in protest.

"Never mind, my dear," was the soothing answer from the multimillionaire. "You don't look very strong, so I thought I would save you the trouble of coming up the steps again."

And every day she did a hundred other things that made the maid's work lighter and easier, and that the balance of us never thought of doing, but she never gave a tip.

**Helped Neighbor**

To her fellow-boarders, Mrs. Green was generous in the bestowal of countless little kindnesses. I remember a strange woman, a transient guest, who came for a day or two. One night she wished to go to the theater and was vainly trying to find a latch key. Along came Mrs. Green. She stopped and inquired the trouble and with a cheery "Oh, I'll lend you my key for tonight," the kindly old lady trudged up and down the two flights of steps, making two trips—and she seventy-four years old—just to accommodate a stranger, whose name she didn't even know.

"The way I to my charity," she said to me one day, "is to help people to help themselves. I've got no use for the horde of beggars, and I never give them a cent, but I like to help industrious, honest people who are

willing to work and not sponge on you. I do a heap of that kind of thing. I don't parade it and it doesn't get into the newspapers, but there's many a man and woman who have got a good home or a good business because old Hetty Green helped them with a loan over a hard place. As for this so-called philanthropy—humph—most of it is inspired by vanity."

I remember that I asked her what she thought was the best thing that a woman could do who was untrained and inexperienced in business but who had a little capital.

**'Buy Real Estate'**

"Buy real estate with it," was her answer. "If a woman has any gumption and notion of trading she can watch in which direction a town is growing and buy there for speculation."

"If she has enough money to live on, let her buy some ground with enough improvement on it to pay the taxes with the rents and wait for the rise."

Anyway, a woman and a house are a good combination at any stage of the game. If a woman has a house, when she is prosperous she can keep the house, and when she is in hard luck the house will keep her. It gives her a tool to work with, and she can always get her rent or take boarders or let lodgings. That's the reason I always advise women to buy real estate.

Speaking of herself, she said: "I was forced into business. I was the only child of two rich families and I was taught from the time I was six years old that I would have to look after my property. But I wasn't raised up to be arrogant and haughty like the little lordlings you see now. On the contrary, my people were so afraid that I would be selfish that I was sent to a Quaker school."

"There I learned plain things, to be thrifty and careful, not to waste, to be just, and to read the Bible. That is my guide still. I lived by it and I tried to square my life by the Golden Rule, and nobody, can ever say that Hetty Green has ever played them a scurvy trick. I deal squarely and honestly by everybody. I have always worked hard, kept a clear conscience, and have never let my heart get hard. I have taken an interest in everybody about me, and I have enjoyed every day of my life, and expect to do so to the end. When

I die, the world won't owe Hetty Green anything.

"I know people say that I'm a miser, and they make fun of my clothes, but I'm comfortable, and it looks to me that I am about as well employed doing things and building up things, as I would be if I were spending my energies on having a straight front, and the newest fangled skirt, and worrying about having two sunflowers in my bonnet, and whether they pointed the right way."

And that was my personal view of Hetty Green—a woman who gave herself instead of giving money, whose stinginess was an eccentricity, a woman who never gave a beggar a penny but who during a panic built rows of houses to give men work. She was a woman of such indomitable strength of mind and body that it seemed impossible that she could die, yet now she has gone where the richest are the poorest. I hope it fares well her on that journey.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 8, 1916. Money and Bullion. Tls. Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.15. Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch. Bar Silver: 1922. Copper Cash: 1922. Sovereigns: Buying rate, @ 2-11-Tls. 6.85. Exch. @ 72.4-Mex. 9.47. Peking Bar: Tls. 345 1/2. Native Interest: 10.

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 31 1/2. Bank rate of discount: 6%. Market rate of discount: 1 m-s. 4 m-s. 6 m-s. Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s. Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 28.13. Ex. N.Y. on London: T.T. 47 1/2. Consols: 100.

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 2-11. Demand: 2-11 1/2. India: T.T. 217 1/2. Paris: Demand 409. New York: T.T. 69 1/2. Demand: 69 1/2. Hongkong: T.T. 72 1/2. Japan: T.T. 72 1/2. Batavia: T.T. 168 1/2.

Bank's Buying Rate

London: 4 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2. 4 m-s. Docy. 3-1/2. 6 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2. 6 m-s. Docy. 3-1/2. Paris: 4 m-s. Cds. 423. New York: 4 m-s. 72 1/2.

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

1-Hk. Tls. 6.62. 1-Mark. 4.47. 1-Franc. 1.36. 1-Pound. 1.22. 1-Rupia. 2.43. 1-Roubles. 2.50. 1-Mex. \$ 1.50. † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, August 8, 1916. TODAY'S QUOTATIONS. Official: Central Stores 6% debts. Tls. 90.00. Shanghai Lands Tls. 91.00. Telephone Tls. 89.00. Bukits Tls. 5.00. Direct Business Reported: S. M. C. 6% debts. 1916 Tls. 100.00. Ewo Cottons Tls. 140.00. Shanghai Cotton Tls. 93.50. Dominions Tls. 12.50.

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, August 8, 1916. BUSINESS DONE. Official: Chemors Tls. 1.85 cash. Senawang Tls. 17.50 Sept. Pahangs Tls. 1.92 1/2 cash. Direct: Anglo-Java Tls. 10.40 cash. Senawang Tls. 17.50 Sept.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service. London, August 7.—Today's rubber prices were: Plantation First Latex. Spot: 2s. 2 1/2 d. buyers. October to December: 2s. 4 d. buyers. Tendency of Market: Very quiet. Last Quotation, London, August 5: Spot: 2s. 2 1/2 d. paid. October to December: 2s. 4 1/4 d. paid. Tendency of Market: Quiet.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service. London, August 7.—Today's cotton prices were as follows: Mid-Americans Spot: 8.49d. October-November: 8.52d. January-February: 8.27d.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service. London, August 7.—Bar silver, spot, is at 31 1/2.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Closing Quotations. Banks: E. K. & S. B. 750 B. Chartered 252. Russo-Asiatic 1.266. Cathay, ordy 2.15 B. Cathay, pref. 6. Marine Insurance: Canton 3395 B. North China 155 B. Union of Canton 5945. Yangtze 3260. Fire Insurance: China Fire 1514 B. Hongkong Fire 3375. Shipping: Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128. Indo-China Def. 108 1/2 B. Shanghai Tug 17 B. Shanghai Tug 50 B. Kochen 15 B. Mining: Kaiping Tls. 11. Oriental Cons. 395.6d. Philippines 2 1/2 S. Raub 2.75 S. Docks: Hongkong Dock 124 1/2 B. Shanghai Dock 70 S. New Eng. Works 10 B. Wharves: Shanghai Wharf 53 1/2 B. Hongkong Wharf 583 S. Lands and Hotels: Anglo-French Land Tls. 94 B. China Land Tls. 50 B. Wethal Land Tls. 3. Central Stores 3 1/2 B. China Realty (ord.) Tls. 80 B. China Realty (pref.) Tls. 53 B. Cotton Mills: Ewo Tls. 135 B. Ewo Pref. Tls. 105 B. International Tls. 75 B. International Pref. Tls. 65. Lao-kung-mow Tls. 32 B. Oriental Tls. 93 1/2. Kung Yik Tls. 13 1/2 B. Yangtseppoo Tls. 4 1/2 B. Yangtseppoo Pref. Tls. 101 B. Industrials: Anglo-German Bry Tls. 95 N. Butler Tls. 23 N. China Flour Mill Tls. 65. China Sugar Tls. 99 1/2. Green Island Tls. 26 B. Langkat Tls. 5. Major Bros. Tls. 155 B. Stores: Hall & Holts Tls. 16 B. Liewellyn Tls. 90. Lane Crawford Tls. 335. Moutrie Tls. 6 1/2 B. Watson Tls. 17 B. Weeks Tls. 16 B. Rubbers (Local): Alma Tls. 12 1/2 B. Amberst Tls. 1 1/2 S. Anglo-Java Tls. 10 1/2 B. Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5 1/2 B. Ayer Tals. 35 B. Batu Anom 1911 Tls. 1.70. Sukit Toh Alang Tls. 5. Bute Tls. 1.80 B. Chemor United Tls. 1.80 B. Chempedak Tls. 13 1/2. Chong Tls. 3 1/2 B. Consolidated Tls. 3.40 B. Dominion Tls. 12 1/2 B. Gula Kalumpung Tls. 9.15 B. Java Consolidated Tls. 21. Kamunting Tls. 8 B. Kapela Tls. 1 1/2. Kapayang Tls. 30 B. Karam Tls. 15 1/2. Kota Bahros Tls. 10 1/2 B. Kroewok Java Tls. 19 1/2. Padang Tls. 15 1/2. Pengkalen Durian Tls. 11 S. Permat Tls. 7. Repah Tls. 1.40 B. Samagaya Tls. 1.30. Seokee Tls. 8 B. Semambu Tls. 17 B. Senawang Tls. 1.20. Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1.20. Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 1/2 B. S'hai Malay-Pref. Tls. 15. Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.92 1/2. Singala Tls. 1 1/2 B. Sungai Durian Tls. 11 1/2 B. Sui Mang Tls. 5 1/2. S'hai Kelantan Tls. 1. S'hai Sembau Tls. 1.10 B. Taping Tls. 2 1/2. Tanah Merah Tls. 1.10 B. Tabong Tls. 24 B. Ulobri Tls. 2 1/2 S. Ziangre Tls. 6.15 B. Miscellaneous: C. I. & E. Lumber Tls. 110 B. Cully Dairy Tls. 11 S. S'hai Elec. and Asb. Tls. 92.7. Shanghai Trams Tls. 86 B. Shanghai Gas Tls. 25 B. Horse Bazaar Tls. 30. Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30. S'hai Telephone Tls. 88 B. S'hai Waterworks Tls. 281. S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for August 7 was 110 tons."

Changed Relations Between Japanese And Foreigners Taisho Compared with Meiji--The Present Revival Of Nationalism and the Cult of Japan

By Saito Man (Japan Advertiser)

What is the Japanese attitude toward foreigners (Americans and Europeans) and foreign civilization? The estimate we form of aliens is the same as the estimate we have of the civilization they represent; so that what we think of the foreigners comes to the same thing as what we think of their civilization.

Foreign opinions differ on this question. In many cases they are vacillating. Yesterday they felt themselves respected; today they feel themselves slighted, and they may evolve some new idea tomorrow. Such fickleness of opinion argues want of knowledge and observation, and I hope in this article to furnish the reader with some data to draw his own conclusion from.

A stranger not having a convincing knowledge of the conditions in Japan who had read Tagore's recent addresses in Tokio might imagine that the Japanese infatuation with the foreign civilization is fast approaching the dangerline of national stultification. But it is obvious to any close observer that Japan today stands further from that danger than she ever did before—I fear rather that she is running too far in the other direction toward the abyss of national infatuation.

The question is worth considering for a clear understanding of it will give an insight into the great tendency toward which all things Japanese are gravitating at present. I shall consider the question historically and mark the various stages of change which the Japanese attitude toward the foreigners has passed.

1. Contempt of Foreigners

The earliest stage of the Japanese conception of the foreigners (during the last century) is that of unqualified contempt and disdain. The Japanese had not awakened as yet from the torpor of smug self content and self pride. All foreigners were (heretics), koto (hairy barbarians). The earlier history of foreign intercourse was of course forgotten, and the memory of long-continued, national aversion of foreigners alone remained. The fear of foreigners had not yet crept into the Japanese nerves. If the foreigner was despised as a fearsome monster, it was not because of fear, but because of the want of respect. A want of knowledge of any people invariably means contempt for them. You never feel respect for a man in a crowd unless you are told he is such and such a man.

There are today still some low

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encouraged and accentuated by the "down with the old and hall the new" edict of the Emperor. It is no wonder under such circumstances that the Japanese worship of the foreigners and their civilization should then have reached the highest degree of adoration. Nor is it surprising that such a white heat of national infatuation were ultimately destined to undergo a reactionary cooling.

The Japanese respect for the foreigners was also further enhanced by the practical examples of real kindness, magnanimity and self sacrifice shown by the early missionaries of the Western civilization. They comprised missionaries, teachers, scholars, physicians, and they were Japan's true benefactors for whom we cannot be too grateful. It was proposed some time ago to write a history of these foreign benefactors of new Japan who had rendered such great services in the work of the Meiji regeneration, and the work is no doubt in progress somewhere.

2. Fear of Foreigners

The advent of Russian and American envoys in the era of Ansei struck a distinctively new note—that of unutterable terror—into the hitherto disdainful attitude of the Japanese. We had long formed all sorts of exaggerated and puerile imaginations about the foreigner, little dreaming, however, that the reality was anything dreadful. But the lid was off at last, and out came the hobgoblin with the terrifying cry of fee-faw-fum! I was talking some time ago with an old man who was in Yedo when Commodore Perry arrived at Uraga in 1853. He said: "The whole of Yedo was panic-stricken, and the hearts of all young and old, especially samurai, were restless. Many old folk, women and children fled from the capital in all directions, as if pursued by some dreadful catastrophe about to envelop the entire city. The advent of pest twenty years after that caused less terror in Tokio than did Perry!"

The fear of the foreigners then took deep root, and has subsequently grown into various irrational sentiments some of which remain not altogether unradicated even today. For several years till, at least, the era of Meiji had dawned, this note of fear predominated in the Japanese sentiment vis-a-vis foreigners. But it gradually gave way to the feeling of respect which in due course deepened to unqualified reverence.

3. Respect For Foreigners

In the first year of the Meiji (1868) the Emperor took the five famous oaths before the shrine of the Imperial ancestors, and they comprised these two clauses: "discard old evil customs"; and "Seek knowledge throughout the world." The Imperial oaths were propagated through the land. They breathed a new national spirit—the spirit of humble introspection and universal eagerness to acquire a knowledge of the foreign civilization.

In 1854, on the occasion of Perry's second visit to Japan, Yoshida Shoin, the famous scholar and the respected teacher of the late Prime Ito and other loyalists, rowed out in a small junk to the American ship under cover of night and entreated Perry to take him aboard—a request which was refused; and he was afterward imprisoned for it. The late Mr. Fukuzawa Yukiichi, who afterward founded the Jiji Shimpo and Keio University, went to the United States in 1859. It was about this time that a host of Japanese students went abroad, some to America, others to France, Germany or England. The late Dr. Baron Kato and the late Mr. Nakae Chomin were among the early Japanese scholars to go abroad. Fukuzawa returned after a year's stay abroad, and the knowledge of the foreign civilization he had acquired during that short stay was marvellous. He published the book called Selyo Jiji, (Truth about the West). Over a quarter of million copies of this book were speedily sold out. This was the most popular book in those days. Many other books were written by scholars newly returned from abroad. Among them were the Shinsel Tai (the outline of true government) of Kato, the famous translation of Smile's Self Help by Nakamura and dictionaries of various languages. These books were read with an extraordinary avidity of which few present-day scholars can form an adequate idea. Count Katsu in his youth travelled on foot from one extremity of the city to the other every night for several months in order to copy some foreign books on military strategy at a friend's who would not let them leave his house.

4. Worship of Foreigners

This universal thirsting after Western knowledge was still further encouraged and accentuated by the public must have observed the really astounding boom of old native literature and art. The literature and poetry which were condemned as obsolete and the arts and accomplishments which had been neglected since the early Meiji are now resurrected and studied with wonderful gusto. To cite some instances you hear the croaking of old recitation of old compositions—almost everywhere in the residential districts nowadays. Fencing and Jujitsu have become the most popular modes of physical exercise. Calligraphy is another fashion newly revived; you see middle-aged men practicing with his brush like samurai pupils of pre Meiji temple schools. The Zen meditation is widely practised not among the aged, but among the young also. The tea ceremony and flower-arrangements have once more become necessary acquisitions of every accomplished girl. Scarcely a day passes without the Asahi or the Jiji containing the advertisement of some new books about Buddhism and various arts and institutions which owe their birth or growth to that religion. In my opinion there is in Japan today a great silent Buddhist revival, though few persons realize it.

In popular entertainments, too, the days of almighty foreign moving films are gone. Asakusa is deluged with films depicting old Japanese stories. Well-educated actors and actresses of the new school who play Shakespeare, Shaw and Wilde, can earn hardly enough to keep body and soul together; most of them are doing some kind of trade for a living.

Compared with the actors of the old school they are plutocrats. Ganjiro, a popular Osaka actor, gets the salary of 250 yen per day (see the June number of the Seikatsu). The Japanese teacher of English was an important and respected somebody during the Meiji era, but Eligo no sensei has now become a sort of catchword of contempt among cultivated people.

The Dangers

All these and numerous other little instances may be cited to show how great and important Japan is growing in the eyes of her new generation. But this is, I hope, only one of those atmospheric vagaries which pass from time to time over the Japanese social firmament; it is like that vulgar cry of "America first, second and last," as if the Americans were the only people destined to rule the whole world. It may pass as other illusions have passed. But all well-wishers of Japan, foreign and Japanese, should take note of this grave tendency and confine their efforts to averting the national calamity to which it may otherwise lead this country. In conclusion I cannot but think that the foreign residents in Japan can render invaluable service in leading the Japanese thoughts into a more healthy and rational groove by their personal examples of character as well as their utterances and writings, just as the foreigners of the early Meiji had given so great an influence in elevating various social and ethical standards in Japan by their examples of lofty thought and chivalrous conduct.

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Compared with the actors of the old school they are plutocrats. Ganjiro, a popular Osaka actor, gets the salary of 250 yen per day (see the June number of the Seikatsu). The Japanese teacher of English was an important and respected somebody during the Meiji era, but Eligo no sensei has now become a sort of catchword of contempt among cultivated people.

The Dangers

All these and numerous other little instances may be cited to show how great and important Japan is growing in the eyes of her new generation. But this is, I hope, only one of those atmospheric vagaries which pass from time to time over the Japanese social firmament; it is like that vulgar cry of "America first, second and last," as if the Americans were the only people destined to rule the whole world. It may pass as other illusions have passed. But all well-wishers of Japan, foreign and Japanese, should take note of this grave tendency and confine their efforts to averting the national calamity to which it may otherwise lead this country. In conclusion I cannot but think that the foreign residents in Japan can render invaluable service in leading the Japanese thoughts into a more healthy and rational groove by their personal examples of character as well as their utterances and writings, just as the foreigners of the early Meiji had given so great an influence in elevating various social and ethical standards in Japan by their examples of lofty thought and chivalrous conduct.

News Brevities

Sir William Wilkinson, British Consul-General at Hankow, has received a telegram stating that his second son Hugh Wilmot Wilkinson, Second Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment, has been killed in action. Lieutenant Wilkinson was born in Swatow on March 5, 1889, and was married last year. He leaves a son, born on May 27, last.

The London Gazette announces that Second-Lieutenant E. F. Orchard, 8th Liverpool Territorials, has been killed in action. He was formerly with Lane, Crawford and Co. in Hongkong, and was a member of the Hongkong Volunteers, is very well known in the colony.

A case brought by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. against Mrs. Potter to recover a balance of \$605 for goods supplied was dismissed in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, by Mr. Skinner Turner. Mr. John Hays, appearing for the plaintiffs, asked for the dismissal, as the claim had been settled.

The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to despatch another group of special commissioners to study trade and industries and, especially, the conditions of demand as affected by the war in foreign countries. The investigations will be made in the following eight areas: China, Australia, British India, Dutch Indies, the United States and Canada, Russia and Russian Asia, the European Powers and Africa.

The local Jewish community observed the feast of Tisbebov yesterday, by turning out in large numbers to the local Jewish Cemetery at Mohawk Road, and offering prayers for the dead. Tisbebov originally was intended to be a day of prayer and fasting; but in recent years the only observance has been the attendance at the cemetery. Tisbebov is regarded as a never-to-be forgotten day in the history of the Jewish Race. It marks the anniversary of the downfall and destruction of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the raiding and burning of the Holy Temple with the consequence that the Jews were made bondmen.

Mr. A. Bassett, counselor for the British-American Tobacco Company, is leaving Saturday for a business trip to London. He goes by way of Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Lin Chin-hsin, editor-in-chief of the China Times, died yesterday in the Shantung Road hospital from injuries received on Monday night, when he was run down by a motor car in Mohawk Road. He was on his way to a friend's house when the accident occurred.

OFFENSIVE STOPPED, BERLIN IS INFORMED

Vossische Zeitung Asserts Foe On The West Lines Is No Nearer His Goal

CALLS ALLIES' LOSSES HIGH

All Signs Indicate Extension Of Attacking Front—Air Battles Desperate

By Dr. Max Osborn (The Vossische Zeitung Dispatches)

West Front, July 9.—At the end of the first week of the great offensive we can determine with satisfaction that after initial local successes the enemy has come no nearer to his goal. This, in view of the colossal apparatus set in motion against us, is a decided win for us and, in view of all our previous experience with offensives aimed at breaking through the enemy fronts, may be regarded as a favorable prognosis for the further course of the battle.

Of the original forty kilometer attacking front, only one-half has for the present become the basis of the enemy's advance. The sector from Commeucourt to Thiépval has been entirely eliminated. Between Thiépval and La Boisselle English efforts have remained fruitless. Only in the southern twenty kilometer stretch has the enemy succeeded in gaining ground. Our line here now runs from La Boisselle south past Contalmaison, cuts the Mametz Wood, leaves Montauban to the enemy, and then bends toward the south past Hardecourt. The enemy has vainly sought the approaches to our former position by Curtin and Hem.

That is the small bow. The bigger one begins here, reaches eastward past Blaches and Barleux, and again ends in our old front near Estrees. The main scenes of battle are at La Boisselle, Hem, and Estrees. One could compare it to the bow in our Champagne front last Fall.

The fighting yesterday and the day before yesterday at the hottest points of battle brought the enemy no further success. By La Boisselle and around Orvillers, Contalmaison, and Bazentin the English attacked almost all day yesterday with strong forces and with the aid of gas. In one point on the road to Rapaume they advanced everywhere else they were stopped with the heaviest losses. From all sides come reports that the enemy's losses are extraordinarily high, which is not surprising, in view of the continued stubbornness and bravery of our troops.

What an army has to endure in such a defense exceeds all conceptions. We have become so accustomed to these unheard-of performances of our troops that we think nothing more of it and must leave it to a later time to estimate what it means for half the German Army in the west to stand at bay against the united forces of France and England, fresh armies of 1,000,000 men, the last of the Belgians, and expeditionary corps from the four quarters of the globe, Berbers, Sudan negroes, Annamites, Moroccans, Turks, Indians, New Zealanders, Canadians, and the ammunition factories of half the world.

All manner of signs indicate we may have to figure on an extension of the attacking front. Demonstrations and undertakings at La Bassee, Lens, on the Alsne, and in Priesterwood continue. Villages far behind our front are being continually bombarded, and aeroplane squadrons are active, seeking to destroy out transports and lines of communication. The success of all these efforts is at the utmost slight. I was a witness of an air attack in which forty bombs fell on a railroad junction without doing damage. Whether in all this we are to see harbingers of fresh attacks at other places must be awaited. If they come we have confidence they will come to naught, even as the fierce drive on the Somme, which has cost our enemies streams of blood. One can say that the offensive for the present has been brought to a standstill.

PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

Prof. Papini's orchestra will play the following classical selections in the Palace Hotel Roof Garden to-night starting at 9.30:

1. Wedding March .... Mendelssohn (Valse Orientale)
2. Cavalleria Rusticana. P. Mascagni (Selection)
3. My Heart and Thy Sweet Voice (from Samson and Delilah) Saint-Saens
4. Flower Song ..... G. Lange
5. La Cinquantaine. .... Gabriel-Marie
6. Valse d'Amour ..... Cremlieux
7. Granada (Span. March). F. Garcia
8. Granada (Span. March). F. Garcia

CHINDA LUNCHES WITH KING

London, July 31.—King George gave a luncheon today for Viscount Chinda, the new Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, and Viscount Chinda at Buckingham Palace.



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000  
Reserve Fund.....1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....1,200,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hioh Peking  
Batavia Ipoh Peking  
Bombay Karachi Peking  
Calcutta Kiang Peking  
Canton Kobe Peking  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colonbo Madras Singapore  
Delhi Malacca Singapore  
Fookow Manila Singapore  
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital.....Fr. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves.....Fr. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mouktee Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Douchery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankow Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas, Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver.....18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STASS.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon  
Calcutta London S. Francisco  
Canton Colombo Shanghai  
Colonbo Lyons Singapore  
Fookow Malacca Sourabaya  
Harbin Manila Tientsin  
Hankow Nagasaki Tsingtau  
Hioh New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid).....45,000,000

Reserve Fund.....22,000,000

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government.....3,500,000

Reserve Fund.....1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hainan Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Chanchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-chow) Hongkong Tsingtau  
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok  
Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dainy (Dairen) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in

Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.  
SAY'S DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital.....\$40,000,000

Paid-up Capital.....\$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kwantung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital.....Fr. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statute approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed.....Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up....." 30,000,000

Reserve Fund....." 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy London Port Arthur  
Bombay Lyons San Francisco  
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
Changchun Lyons Siamfu  
Dairen Mukden Tientsin  
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
Harbin Newchwang Tsingtau  
Hongkong Osaka Yokohama  
Honolulu Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital.....1,125,000

Paid-up Capital.....562,500

Reserve Fund.....550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras  
Calcutta Kandy Penang  
Colombo Karachi Port Louis  
Dahli Kota Bahru (Mauritius)  
Galle (Ceylon) Rangoon  
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai  
Singapore

Shanghai Branch.

Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,

Acting Manager.

Nanking Road. 9758

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulda. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000).

Reserve Fund—

Gulda. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta.  
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Babel.  
Cheribon Pekalongan Telang-Tingit.  
Djember Penang Tegal.  
Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong.  
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap.  
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden.  
Makassar Singapore  
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,

Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital.....\$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital.....14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital.....4,000,000.00

Liabilities.....\$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Adviser to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuan, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle  
Bangkok Malta Somarung  
Batavia Melbourne Singapore  
Benken Milan Soerabaya  
Bombay Moscow Sydney  
Calcutta New York Tokio  
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok  
Hongkong Padang Wellington  
Honolulu Paris Yokohama  
London Rangoon

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tels and Dollars; interest allowed in Tels at 2½ per annum, in Dollars at 1½ per annum on the daily balance of over Tels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUEN CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 13, 1915.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up—U.S. \$3,350,000.00

Reserve and Undivided

Profits.....2,628,933.77

U.S. \$5,978,933.77

Branches at:

Bombay Hongkong Singapore  
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco  
Canton London Tientsin  
Cebu Manila Yokohama  
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking  
Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.  
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorized Capital.....H. \$22,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital.....H. \$1,357,850

Reserve Fund.....H. \$70,000

HEAD OFFICE:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.  
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,

Manager.

## NO ONE DARES TAKE HIS JOB, SAYS OKUMA

Premier Makes Statement Concerning Report of New Ministry Formation



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 11	5.00 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
17	9.00 A.M.	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	5.00 P.M.	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. T. O. S.
18	5.00 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19	5.00 P.M.	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
20	5.00 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
21	5.00 P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
22	5.00 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Strathaird	Am.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	5.00 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	5.00 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
25	5.00 P.M.	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 9	5.00 P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
10	5.00 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	5.00 P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	5.00 P.M.	Nagasaki	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
14	5.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
15	5.00 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	5.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	5.00 P.M.	Kobe etc.	Laisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	5.00 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	5.00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 10	5.00 P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Suez	Br.	P. & O.
20	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Helena	Br.	E. & S.
21	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Hilsea maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	5.00 P.M.	Durban, Capetown etc.	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	5.00 P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Albatross	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	5.00 P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Albatross	Br.	C. P. O. S.
25	5.00 P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Agassiz	Br.	C. P. O. S.
26	5.00 P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
27	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Agassiz	Br.	C. P. O. S.
29	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Ito maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	E. & S.
31	5.00 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
1	5.00 P.M.	Liverpool via Cape	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
2	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
3	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
4	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
5	5.00 P.M.	London via Cape	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 9	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
10	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Kwongshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 9	5.00 P.M.	Vladivostok	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
10	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Kwongshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	5.00 P.M.	Wuhu, Swatow, Hongkong	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 9	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
11	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
14	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
17	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
18	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
20	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
21	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
24	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
25	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
27	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
31	5.00 P.M.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

\* A.M. M.M.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 8	Ningpo	Kianste	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	
Aug 8	Japan	Somali	4193	Br.	P. & O.	
Aug 8	Japan	Yokohama	879	Jap.	B. & S.	
Aug 8	Swatow	Hanan	145	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Swatow	Pembroke Shire				

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 8	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1206	Br.	J. M. & Co.
8	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1210	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H. Y. F. & Co.
8	Chefoo, Tientsin	Taiwan	1210	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.
8	Daly	Sakaki maru	1246	Jap.	S. M. R.
8	Tientsin	Oono maru	1044	Jap.	S. M. R.
8	Vladivostok	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.
8	Ningpo	Kiangyung	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
1st	Aug 5	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux. 600		6	50	Pervers
2nd	Aug 6	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru. 9215	20	50	500	Day
3rd	Aug 6	Cruise	Quinos	Am g-b. 350	2	300	Strait	

\*\*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 10th instant at 5 o'clock a.m. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock on the same date. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, the 11th instant at 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock on the same date. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

## For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsuan, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwang-lee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinlung, Capt. J. H. Hamblin, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinlung, Capt. R. G. Parhamore, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 13. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Laisang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Shanghai via Chefoo on Sunday.

The L.C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on the 11th.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yei Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today at about 5.30 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, August 12.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Foochow for Shanghai via Wenchow today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Swatow for Amoy on Monday.

## Passengers Arrived

Per P. and O. s.s. Somali from Yokohama:—Mr. Dellore, Miss E. Compton. From Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Miyazaki, Mr. M. Ohl, Miss Houston, Mr. Paynter, Miss Paynter.

## Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Lambert and child, Mrs. Greig, Messrs. P. F. Wisner, C. H. Bell and Clerk. For Chefoo:—Mrs. Polyverne and two children.

For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Maguire and child, Mrs. Hill, Misses Harie and Wallace. For Peking:—Mr. F. Slachmuylders.

Per L.C. s.s. Kingsford for Weihaiwei:—Miss V. Loam. For Tientsin:—Mr. J. Peely.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong:—Mr. J. Keyser.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinlung for Chefoo:—Miss P. Lehmann. For Tientsin:—Miss (2) Diecks.

## Launch Services

TOMORROW  
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Somali will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

## Sicawei Weather Report

7.—Deep center, nearly stationary, between Nippon and Bonin Island. Pressure still low in China. No telegrams in the afternoon from Naha and the Meiao Sima group. After a sultry day, violent thunderstorm at Shanghai, striking suddenly at 3.10 p.m. Extremely vivid lightning, enormous showers.

8.—Thick fog at Shanghai before sunrise. Damp, hot and calm atmosphere. The pressure rises somewhat, but remains below the average.

## Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, August 8, 1916.	
WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.	
Bar. at Canton, m.m.	751.05 752.17
" " " " "	751.05 752.17
Variation mm. for 24 h.	-0.41 -1.78
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-0



Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.











## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at  
Nos. 135, 136a Szechuen Road,  
ON

Thursday, the 10th inst.  
at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture  
and Effects

Bedroom Suites, Drawing Room  
Suites, Dining Room Suites, Roll-  
top Desks, Office Files and Chairs,  
Book Cases, Center Tables, Card  
Tables, Cloth Stand, Armchairs,  
Sofas, Double & Single Beds, Gram-  
ophone & Records, Electric Fans, and  
a lot of E. P. Ware and Glass Ware,  
etc., etc.

The Comparative Law  
School of China,

Law Department of Soochow  
University.

Entrance examinations for fall  
term, September twelfth to thir-  
teenth. Opening day September  
fourteenth.

For further information, write  
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,  
Shanghai.

10659

The Sparkis Aerated Water  
Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of  
High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest  
process

## "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"

Under Foreign Supervision  
Office & Factory—No. 76 North Szechuen Road  
(near Corner Range Road),  
Telephone No. 3255

Order Books can be had on application.

## PRICES:

75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.

50 " " " Soda Water.

Bottles which are not returned, will be charged  
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.

Special prices to trade to be arranged with the  
management.

## The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers 10007

## International Recreation Club

## NOTICE

MEMBERS are requested to take  
note that a Race Meeting will be  
held on the 12th September (Mid-  
Autumn Festival) on the Kiang-  
wan Race Course. The programme  
will be published later.

## A SPECIAL RACE.

The Kiangwan Challenge Plate  
1½ Miles.

Value \$2,000. 2nd Pony \$400. 3rd  
Pony \$200, if 5 or more starters.  
For all China Ponies. Weight for  
inches as per scale. Entrance \$25.

The above Race to be run some  
time in November and the exact  
date will be duly advertised.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 3rd Aug., 1916.

10613 A 10

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

## YUT SAE CHANG &amp; Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers  
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the  
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

\$4.00 PER HOUR!  
WEST 1090.  
RENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

## Bill Smith

CRAWFORD'S  
"SPECIAL RESERVE"  
IS EASILY  
THE MOST  
PALATABLE  
"SCOTCH WHISKY"  
ON THE MARKET

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch &amp; Co.

Wine Merchants

## NOTICE

WE have removed to our new  
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well  
Road from this date, August 1,  
1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,

Tailor &amp; Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking  
Road.

10614

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2891

(Translation.)

THE Public School for Chinese,  
Elgin Road, the Ellis Kadoorie  
Public School for Chinese, corner  
of Shanhaikwan and Carter Roads,  
and the Nieh Chih Kwi Public  
School for Chinese, Baikal Road,  
will reopen for the Winter Term  
on Monday, September 4, at 9  
a.m.

The fee for the term is \$20  
payable in advance.

The Headmasters will be in  
attendance at the respective schools  
on Friday, September 1, from 9  
a.m. to 11 a.m., to receive fees  
from pupils at present in the  
schools, and on Saturday, Septem-  
ber 2, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., to  
receive and examine new pupils.

By Order,

J. B. MACKINNON,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, August 8, 1916.

10696

## NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise  
that he has established himself as  
Consulting Civil Engineer, and is  
in a position to carry out the dif-  
ferent classes of Civil Engineering  
Work, such as Mapping and laying  
out Sites for Factories, Schools  
etc., preparing Plans, Specifications  
and Estimates for Factory Build-  
ings and Godowns, for Wharves,  
Piers, Quays and Bundings, for  
Bridges and Roofs and for work  
relating to Railroad and Road  
Engineering, in Wood, Masonry,  
Plain and Reinforced Concrete  
and Steel.

Hans Berents.

Civil Engineer,

Member of Norwegian and  
American Engineering Societies.  
33 Nanking Road.

10630

## When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when  
you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for  
the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg &amp; Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

## Zung Lee &amp; Sons

(W. Z. Zee &amp; Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.  
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS  
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores  
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest  
as proved by our success in public tenders

Est. 1886

196 General.  
Tel. 4368 Private.

Broadway

(Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai)

Tel. Address

"Zung Lee, Shanghai"

## Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American  
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-  
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

## SMOKE

HADJIYANNI, VUCCINO'S CIGARETTES

All sizes and prices

Send 30 cents for samples

The China Trading Co.

12 Nanking Road.

Shanghai.

Special prices to Storekeepers.

## Don't Forget

the

## THIRD CLASSICAL CONCERT

by

## PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

on the

## PALACE HOTEL ROOF GARDEN

To-night at 9.30

THE CENTRAL GARAGE  
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

## NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel  
begs to inform the Public that his  
establishment at Hangchow is the  
best of its kind there. It is beautifully  
situated in a very cool situation from  
whence guests can enjoy nice views.  
The house is large with bedrooms  
facing the south; the table and wines  
are first-rate. The kitchen is under  
the supervision of an excellent cook,  
with many years' experience in  
foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers  
to Hangchow during summer months  
particularly will find in the above-  
mentioned Hotel all comforts.

## PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be  
convinced.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## NOTICE

THE public is hereby notified that  
we have resigned our posts in the  
Bank of Territorial Development  
as Director and Accountant  
respectively.

Kiar Tchen (Chin Char)

Chang Yi Ou.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1916.

10648 A 11

## B. Dieden &amp; Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr.  
Nils Linder's connection with our  
firm ceased on the first of June,  
1916.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1916.

HOLDO STROMWALL,

Representative.

10656 A 11

## Removal Notice

## W. Chin Tsang &amp; Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbling Well Road.

(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking  
Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroi-  
dery Merchants. Specialities,  
Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices  
Moderate.

10665

## LOST

LOST. Small bunch of keys on  
ring. Reward. 31 Boone Road.

10655 A 9

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a  
and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end  
of December. Apply to the China  
Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10  
Canton Road.

10684

## MISCELLANEOUS

MR. GREENBERG, the London  
ladies' tailor, has gone to America  
to buy goods. Anybody who is  
having clothes made by him at 17  
Broadway, will kindly come to  
fetch them from 19 Fearon Road.

10681 A 10

WANTED, buyer to take 2,000  
tons of Hunan anthracite, at  
Hankow, every month, for a term  
of three years or longer. Price  
moderate. Particulars and sample  
can be obtained from Mr. James  
B. Wong, 19 Hankow Road,  
Shanghai, by appointment.

10686 A 10

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 72 Broadway Terrace,  
four-roomed residence. Apply to  
10 Yangtsepoos Road.

10629 A 12

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detach-  
ed residence, five large rooms  
sewing room, tiled bathrooms,  
kitchen and servants' quarters,  
tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty  
Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10676 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue  
Massenet, near French Park, 6  
rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bath-  
rooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories  
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden  
tennis, etc. 101 Ave. du Roi Albert,  
5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths  
garden and tennis. China Realty  
Co., Ltd.

10676 T. F.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be PrepaidReplies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with  
bathroom and boxroom,  
also front room.

Telephone 3428 3428

## 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,  
with bathroom attached, and one  
nice small room, all facing South.  
All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, one very large room  
with small room, facing garden.  
Bath-room and verandah attached.  
Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling  
Well Road.

10657 A 23

BELLE VUE HOTEL, Woo-  
sung Forts, one furnished bedroom  
with bathroom to let. Apply to  
Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS.

10632 A 12

## APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS or small  
flat, wanted by two bachelors in  
Central district, near the Bund.  
Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10612 A 10

WANTED: Furnished house or  
apartments, convenient for family  
of four. No small children.  
Frenchtown location desired; near  
French School preferable. Reply  
to Box 552, U. S. P. O., stating  
terms, etc.

10658 T. F.

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

10673 A 31

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1a, Peking  
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

10620 A 11

## SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION by young Chinese, as  
general office assistant. Good  
knowledge piece goods and sundries.  
Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10639 A 10

A YOUNG Chinese desires posi-  
tion as bookkeeper or clerk. Has  
very good references. Apply to  
Daniel, No. 23 Woosung Road.

10640 A 10

POSITION WANTED by a  
hard-working young man as office  
assistant; six years experience,  
with good knowledge of book-  
keeping, shipping and insurance,  
also Chinese. No objection to out-  
port. Apply to Box 157, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10641 A 12

SITUATION WANTED by  
capable engineer, expert for motor-  
car department, with good re-  
ferences. Please apply to Box 138,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10694 A 10

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED a good canvasser. Pay-  
ing high salary and commission.  
Apply 474 Nanking Road.

10632 A 11

WANTED, a few Chinese.  
Knowledge of English unnecessary.  
Good jobs. High pay. Positions  
limited. Apply to Box 155, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10638 A 10

WANTED, a Chinese secretary  
and representative, with good  
English and experience, paying  
high salary and commission.  
Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10643 A 10

WANTED, for Hongkong, an  
English nurse or nursery-governess  
for one little girl. Apply "D," care  
of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, a fore-  
ign residence, with garden, in  
Frenchtown. Rent \$200 upwards.  
Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10620 A 11

## EDUCATIONAL

A LADY desires to give lessons in  
English to Chinese ladies or  
gentlemen. Terms and particulars,  
apply to Box 164, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10650 A 11

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, pedigree English  
bull-dog, light-brindle, 2 years old,  
and quiet. Owner giving up dogs.  
Can be seen on appointment. Apply  
to Box 165, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10651 A 11

FOR SALE; twin-cylinder, Indian  
motor-cycle, in good running order.  
Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10646 A 11

FOR SALE: One or two genuine  
Coventry-made Premier motor-  
cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed  
gear; highly suitable for side-car  
work. Also a couple of second-  
hand machines. All at bargain  
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10674 T.F.

## The Remington J

\$135.00

Payment can be arranged in  
monthly instalments. Write  
for particulars to

## MUSTARD &amp; COMPANY

Remington Typewriter Dept.

22 Museum Road.

Shanghai, Tel. 5491.

FOR SALE, Airedale terriers, with  
written pedigree, sire trained police  
dog, puppies 6 weeks old, Tls. 30  
and Tls. 35. Also some full-  
grown dogs and bitches; price by  
agreement. Apply to Box 163,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10649 A 9 11 13

FOR SALE, small yacht, safe and  
fast sailer. Bargain price. Apply to  
Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

10647 A 9

FOR SALE, one 5 h.p., single-  
cylinder, motor-cycle (practically  
new), free-engine and all parts  
complete. Apply to Box 158,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10642 A 9

FOR SALE, one Oliver No. 5  
typewriter, in perfect condition;  
also a new chemical balance,  
weights to milligrams; International  
Savings Society Bond No. 1525,  
value \$120 for sale also. Apply to  
Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

10623 A 9

NEW FURNITURE for sale:  
complete, dining-room, bedroom,  
bathroom and kitchen. Apply to  
276 Avenue Joffre.

10694 A 10